FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 007

10 January 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Gen Chervov on U.S. Space Arms Buildup [Morozov in Prague RUDE PRAVO 9 Jan] AA 1
Publicist Says USSR to Adhere to Moratorium [Babiak] AA 3
U.S. Officials on USSR's Treaty Observance AA 3
U.S. Cheating on Number of Euromissiles [Druzhinin] AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA's Sychev Discusses Sci-Tech Prospects [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 1] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Aleksandrov Calls For World Space Organization CC 1
NATO Exercises at Comiso Base Cause 'Worry' CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Criticism of U.S. Actions in Middle East Continues A 1
TASS Statement A 1
Shultz Tries for Allies' Support A 2
Special Envoys Sent to Allies [Borin] A 3
U.S. 'Playing With Fire' [Bolshakov in PRAVDA 10 Jan] A 4
Sanctions Cause 'Weird' Situation [Posner] A 5
Libya's Economic Importance Viewed A 5
'Extremely Dangerous Precedent' [Fesunenko] A 6
U.S. Campaign Termed 'Hypocritical' [Gerasimov] A 7
U.S. 'Brigandage' Against Libya A 8
Anti-Libyan Campaign Broadens [Koryavin in IZVESTIYA 10 Jan] A 9
Public U.S. Stand Against Terrorism Denounced A 10
'Safe Haven' for Terrorists A 10
U.S. 'Double Standards' [Korionov in PRAVDA 9 Jan] A 11
'Atmosphere of Panic' Prevails [PRAVDA 9 Jan] A 12
Zamyatin Compares U.S.-Soviet Attitudes After Summit [Kuwait AL-QABAS 8 Jan] A 13
U.S. Official Visits Vietnam for MIA Talks [Shishkovskiy] A 16

CHINA

USSR-PRC Friendship Society Chairman Visits PRC B 1
USSR Economic Exhibit in PRC Aspat-85 Described [Yakovlev in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 52] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Weinberger, Japanese Minister Abe Discuss SDI C 1
Shevardnadze to Visit Mongolia in Jan C 1

Shevardnadze Visit to Japan 'Big Event' [Anatoliyev] C 1
DPRK Condemns U.S. Actions Against Libya C 2
Kapitsa Cited on Participation in Seoul Olympics C 3
[Clandestine Voice of National Salvation]
Failure of U.S.-Japanese Fishing Talks Noted C 3
Mongolian Defense Minister on Treaty Anniversary C 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Jan]

SOUTH ASIA

Psychological Warfare Against DRA Waged on 'Sinister Scale' D 1
[Oliynik in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Dec]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Soviet Combat Exploits in DRA [5 Jan] D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Talyzin Attends SRV Dam Construction Ceremony E 1
PRK Progress Since 'National Rebirth' Viewed [Fadeyev in PRAVDA 7 Jan] E 1
Burmese Ambassador Hosts Moscow Reception [IZVESTIYA 5 Jan] E 2
War Veterans Visit Burma for National Day E 2
[Nikolayev in IZVESTIYA 4 Jan]

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reports on SFRY's Dizdarevic Visit F 1
Talks With Shevardnadze [TANJUG] F 1
Protocol Signed [TANJUG] F 1
Political Contacts 'Expanding' F 2
Shevardnadze Dinner Speech F 3
Dizdarevic Dinner Speech F 5
TANJUG Report F 6
Meets With Gromyko F 8
Gromyko Receives New Polish Ambassador Natorf F 8

WESTERN EUROPE

Kuznetsov Meets Danish Radical Liberal Delegation G 1
Italian Trade Union Delegation Visits 27 Dec-8 Jan [TRUD 9 Jan] G 1
First of Cruise Missiles for FRG Arrive [Aksyonov] G 1
Kohl Discusses FRG Policy on Security Issues G 2
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on FRG Spending on 'Military Muscle' G 3
FRG Revanchists Flourishing Under Conservatives [Maslov] G 3
Netherlands Stance on Nuclear Issues Examined [Drobkov in PRAVDA 8 Jan] G 4
Italians Viewpoint on SDI, Geneva Detailed [Zafesov in PRAVDA 8 Jan] G 5
'Reforger-86' in Azores Causing Alarm in Portugal [Anikin] G 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

More Reports on U.S.-Libyan Tensions H 1
Al-Qadhdhafi News Conference H 1
Israel Preparing Strike H 1
SAM Deployment 'Implicitly' Confirmed [AFP] H 2
Libya Backs Airport Attacks [AFP] H 2
Anti-U.S. Demonstrations Continue H 3
PLO's Qaddumi Cited H 4
Austrian Refutes Libyan Link H 4
Correction to IZVESTIYA Editorial on U.S. Policy H 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

TASS Interviews Nicaraguan Foreign Minister K 1
Further on Interview K 1
U.S. Interamerican Policy Example of 'Terrorism' [Chigir] K 2

GEN CHERVOV ON U.S. SPACE ARMS BUILDING

AU101146 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jan 86 pp 1,7

[Interview with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov by APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov: "The 'Star Wars' Plans -- A Threat To the Whole World" -- date and place not given -- first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] At present the United States is trying to assert the thesis that the attack-oriented space devices that are being developed are -- allegedly -- only defensive and not offensive weapons, and that the United States is not trying to create and deploy space weapons designed for attack in outerspace. This misleading thesis is commented by Colonel General Nikolay Chervov in an interview with APN military commentator Vasiliy Morozov.

[Morozov] What concrete facts could once more affirm that the attack-oriented space weapons that are being developed in the United States are, above all, offensive weapons?

[Chervov] Already for 3 years now the U.S. Government has been trying to convince everybody that the so-called SDI is only a defense that allegedly does not constitute a danger for anyone, and that the attack-oriented space devices that are being developed are not even weapons, but only "harmless devices" (C. Weinberger's statement).

The world public is aware that the s e devices that are being developed are weapons, and that SDI constitute the spread of the arms race into outer space.

Regarding the statements of Washington representatives that SDI is only for defense and that the space devices allegedly are only a defensive weapon -- this is an obvious untruth. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger says straightforwardly: "If we have in our hands a system that will be effective and render the Soviet arms systems ineffective, we will actually return to the situation that existed when we were the only country possessing nuclear weapons." It cannot be any clear. The"Strategic Defense Initiative" is a part of the overall U.S. military plan, based on an offensive nuclear strategy. That initiative will not become defensive only because it is so named. Its objective is obvious -- it is to devalue the USSR nuclear potential that acts as containment factor. If SDI were realized, the United States could carry out the first nuclear strike without having to worry about a corresponding response, because the Soviet Union's retaliatory strike -- according to the plans of the Pentagon strategists strategists -- could be repulsed by the American antimissile defense system.

According to a BOSTON GLOBE report, at a closed conference of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, J. Gardner, director of its department for the realization of SDI admitted that its realization "will rapidly shift the nuclear equilibrium in favor of the United States." According to the "scenario" for nuclear war that he submitted, the antimissile defense system with components deployed in outer space would enable the United States -- even in a case of "bilateral nuclear exchange" -- to preserve the striking power of the strategic offensive weapons.

And now let us have a look at the situation through the eyes of the Soviet Union. It is quite obvious that for its part it would not be sensible to help to enhance the effectiveness of the American antimissile defense by restricting its strategic nuclear forces. This the USSR will never do. It cannot and w ll not acquiesce to such an accord to the detriment of its own security.

The attack-oriented space devices that are being developed in the United States are the latest modern weapons (they employ narrowly routed energy sources -- lasers, kinetic and electromagnetic cannons, self-targeting missiles and projectiles) with great striking power, that are capable, in a very brief span of time and in great quantity, of destroying designated targets thousands of kilometers away in outer space or on earth.

[Morozov] Why are the attack-oriented space devices an offensive weapon in the first place?

[Chervov] First; because the space devices together with the strategic offensive weapons beef up the offensive potential and provide the possibility of a scot-free first strike, because -- to a considerable extent -- they weaken the other side's retaliatory strike.

Second: the space weaponry can be successfully used for the unexpected destruction of the most important space instruments belonging to the other side, and thus deliberately blind it, unexpectedly occupy it, and thus paralyze it, or completely deny it a retaliatory strike.

Third, space weapons 4,000-5,000 km away can be regarded as practically a universal weapon. Such a weapon can be used for fulfilling offensive tasks and partly for attacks from outer space on targets on earth (for example, airfields, motor fuel depots, dams, agruciltural installations, and so forth).

Fourth, the attack-oriented space devices are capable on their own of delivering a first-strike. Western experts and scientists claim that the devices can destroy missiles in concrete and steel silos, which makes them first-strike weapons, capable of rendering the opponent's missiles inoperative even before they have been launched.

In its propaganda, the American government highlights only the defensive capabilities of space weapons. That these weapons can also serve for attacks on objects in outer space and on earth -- about all this it keeps silent. It is namely to its disadvantage to talk about it. Above all, because the nuclear weapons that are now being developed are the main obstacle on the path to the limitation of the nuclear arms buildup. The positions of the United States, which insist on launching weapons into outer space, block the Geneva talks. This is a fact that must be taken into consideration.

[Morozov] As before, representatives of the American government assert that SDI, allegedly, puts an end to offensive nuclear weapons. What could be said about this?

[Chervov] Such a statement only disorients unknowledgeable people. If SDI is to put an end to offensive nuclear weapons, as Washington asserts, why, then, does the United States keep on increasing the number of its strategic devices, why does it develop the ground-launched MX and Midgetman IBM's and the submarine-launched Trident-2 ballistic missiles, and B-1B and stealth heavy bombers, why does it deploy thousands of long-range cruise missiles launched from air, sea, and land, why does it stockpile Pershing II ballistic missiles in Europe?

All these devices are first-strike weapons. Words and deeds are not one in Washington, but are at a considerable variance.

There is one more important factor we must take into consideration: At present, Washington is secretly carrying out intensive research into a means of overcoming the other side's antimissile defense. And thus another question crops up: If SDI is to put an end to offensive nuclear weapons, why, then, create a means designed to overcome antimissile defense? It is obvious that this is not for the prupose of defense, but for a nuclear attack.

The Pentagon keeps this work strictly secret, but, as the saying goes, you cannot hide an awl in your pocket undetected.

The American press has already reported that the Pentagon has been developing rapidly-flying cruise missiles that will fly so low that the other side's radar will be unable to detect them, perfecting the warheads of its ballistic missiles and the multiple warheads for its intercontinental ballistic missiles and intermediate-range missiles, and is studying the possibility of shortening the trajectories of missiles in the launch phase in which they are most vulnerable to the space systems of antimissile defense.

The Pentagon is also carrying out other research intended to enhance the U.S. nuclear potential and enable it to carry out a first strike. At the same time, Mr Weinberger pretends that this is being done for the purpose of nuclear disarmament. Only practical deeds can affirm the significance of the things that were useful that were agreed on at the Geneva summit.

PUBLICIST SAYS USSR TO ADHERE TO MORATORIUM

LD092118 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The Soviet Union declared a moratorium on all nuclear tests as of 6 August last year to 1 January this year, and invited the United States to join it. Washington replied with a series of underground nuclear explosions. Our permanent Moscow correspondent, Stafan Babiak, asked a leading Soviet publicist, Nikolay Shishlin, how the Soviet Union intends to proceed further:

[Begin Shishlin recording] The Soviet Union is now formally freed from the pledge to uphold the nuclear test moratorium, but as you are aware, our country is not renewing nuclear explosions. We believe this question is one of the most important from the viewpoint of reaching actual steps in the effort to stop the arms race and to strengthen international security.

I believe that much depends now not only upon the Soviet Union's restraint. That, it can be seen, remains a reality of international policy. Important above all today is the U.S. attitude. It is very important for us that the Soviet Union's friends, who energetically supported our standpoint on the moratorium question, show solidarity with our political steps. The reaction of the wide international public, western countries and the U.S. partners, will be of exceptional importance for us. I believe that Washington cannot continue with nuclear tests forever. The gamble is with the fate of more of humanity. The Americans in fact have now been given extra time to think it over. The possiblity of making an exceptionally important step in the interest of strengthening international security depends upon their position, and I hope it is a seriously considered position. [end recording]

U.S. OFFICIALS ON USSR'S TREATY OBSERVANCE

LD09230, Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1545 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, 9 January (TASS) -- As has become known from materials which have just been published about private hearings of the U.S. Congress, informed employees of the Washington Administration have repeatedly admitted in their testimony that the Soviet Union observes the conditions of agreements signed by it on weapons control. Their statements openly refute the unsubstantiated assertions contained in a number of official administration "reports" to Congress, about some kind of "violations" by the Soviet Union of its international obligations. The fact of the Soviet Union's observance of treaties was confirmed, in particular, by Ambassador Richard Ellis -- the U.S. representative on the Soviet-American permanent consultative commission, a body officially established to check the observance by the sides of agreements concluded. As reported by THE WASHINGTON TIMES, general John Chain, former director of the State Department bureau of military and political affairs, gave similar evidence at private hearings.

U.S. CHEATING ON NUMBER OF EUROMISSILES

LD091818 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Aleksandr Druzhinin commentary]

[Text] According to the American press the United States has deployed 156 Pershing II missiles in West Germany and not 108 as it formally announced. The Pentagon claims the extra 48 missiles belong to its reserves and therefore it will not count them in estimating the overall nuclear balance. More on this from Aleksandr Druzhinin, who writes:

It is not the first time Washington is cheating on the number of its missiles. When NATO was deciding in 1979 to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe the Pentagon secretly planned to install two instead of one on every launchpad. Now that West Germany has already accepted its share of Pershings the Americans are siting cruise missiles in the country. The first have arrived at a military base near Hasselbach.

Washington is trying to justify its dangerous moves by claiming a Soviet military threat. But who would take this claim seriously if the Soviet Union is known to steadily campaign for ridding Europe of all nuclear weapons? To this end this country has said it would not toughen its countermeasures were the United States to stop deploying Pershing II's and cruises in Western Europe. What is more, it has unilaterally reduced medium-range missiles in its European regions. At the moment there are as many as in June 1984. The SS-20's deployed since then have been removed from operational duty and their launchpads dismantled.

The Soviet Union believes it would be impossible to solve the problem of intermediate-range forces without throwing the British and French nuclear forces into the bargain. For this reason, it calls for discussing this in direct talks with the two countries. With the USSR exercising self-restraint its position is realistic enough to help defuse the dangerous confrontation resulting from European nuclear missiles. Yet the United States responds by siting more and more Euromissiles. That means it wants not to bring about nuclear disarmament but to gain unilateral advantages and create a first strike potential.

The American missiles may be trained on the socialist countries but they might, as well, reach the Middle East, North Africa and some other regions. Notably, the Americans are planning to site 30 Pershing II's on their own territory in order to move them promptly, as they put it, to any part of the world in the event of a crisis. The Euromissiles may pose an added threat, considering the dangerous role assigned by the Americans to their military base of Comiso on Sicily, in their aggressive schemes against Libya.

America's Euromissiles obviously threaten many countries. This threat can be eliminated only by stopping the race in nuclear missiles.

CEMA'S SYCHEV DISCUSSES SCI-TECH PROSPECTS

PM091104 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 1, Jan 86 (signed to press 26 Dec 85) p 5

[Article by CEMA Secretary V. Sychev under the rubric "Socialist Economic Integration": "Horizons of Scientific and Technical Progress"]

[Text] The CEMA countries' economic summit, held in Moscow in the summer of 1984, resolutely embarked on a course of intensification of production. It was unanimously recognized that only an intensive path of development can ensure rapid advance along strategically important avenues and lead to the qualitative restructuring of all sectors of the national economy and, on this basis, to substantial boosting of the peoples' prosperity.

The leaders of the community countries' communist and workers parties noted that, at the contemporary stage, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress must provide the main base and foundation for the implementation of the set plans. It is this that is the key to the successful solution of the most important problems and the further strengthening of socialism's positions in the world arena.

Proceeding from this premise, an accord was reached on elaborating on the basis of national programs a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress which would make it possible to pool the CEMA countries' efforts and would be the cornerstone of a coordinated, and in some spheres common, scientific and technical policy.

Today it can be stated with satisfaction that the collective labor has borne fruit. The comprehensive program was elaborated within the shortest possible time and was adopted at the 41st (extraordinary) sitting of the CEMA session.

I would like to draw attention to certain features of this most important document. First, its exclusively peaceful and creative orientation. Second, it reflects both the national and the international interests of the fraternal countries. Furthermore, in full accordance with the directives of the economic summit conference, it is planned to enhance the effectiveness of the scientific, technical, and economic assistance rendered by the European CEMA countries to Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia. Great significance also attaches to the fact that the comprehensive program is oriented toward continuing assistance to developing states and toward expanding and deepening equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with all countries.

It must be noted in particular that in the comprehensive program, as in previous fundamental CEMA documents, the solution of economic, scientific, and technical problems is inseparable from the solution of social problems, and that the latter play a growing role in all the planned measures.

The organization of cooperation throughout the entire cycle, including research, experimental design work, introduction of the achieved results into production, and production and reciprocal deliveries of finished products, is aimed at successfully implementing the comprehensive program. At the same time it is proposed to develop fundamental research making it possible to advance to new frontiers.

Advanced Frontiers

Five priority directions have been selected for the concentration of the fraternal countries' efforts: the application of electronics in the national economy, comprehensive automation, the accelerated development of nuclear power, new materials and techniques for their production and processing, and the accelerated development of biotechnology. This choice is not accidental. Scientists and specialists firmly believe that these are the directions that form the basis for future revolutionary transformations in science, technology, and production. These are the directions which will enable the CEMA countries to switch to new generations of machines and equipment and to more sophisticated technologies within the shortest possible time, so that they can begin the 21st century with an economy which is at not only a high but also a qualitatively different level of development. To this end by the year 2000 it is planned to at least double social labor productivity, sharply reduce relative expenditure of energy and raw materials per unit of national income, and achieve cardinal changes in the sphere of the provision of information and in improving the entire machinery of production management.

"Today the CEMA countries have already made a considerable "head start" on the solution of these tasks and have accumulated much experience of multilateral and bilateral collaboration.

Take for example the application of electronics in the national economy. A period of 15 years has seen the collective development and the organization of series production of software- and component-compatible universal computers of the "RYAD" integrated system and of minicomputers and personal computers. Over 500 complex modern items of computer hardware and the relevant software have been jointly tested and assimilated. Not only assimilated, but also constantly improved. Suffice it to say that the technical parameters of computers developed within the framework of cooperation during the period in question have improved hundreds of times over. And this has definitely helped in the application of electronics in the CEMA countries' national economies.

Efforts are now aimed at creating a new generation of supercomputers possessing a speed in excess of 10 billion operations per second and using the principles of artificial intelligence, and also mass computer facilities.

The implementation of the measures planned by the comprehensive program in the sphere of the application of electronics will increase the pace of growth in national income, raise labor productivity, reduce the materials- and energy-intensiveness of output by a factor of 1.5-2, reduce capital investments in production, and make it possible to reduce by a factor of 2-3 the time taken to elaborate and implement scientific programs and engineering and technical projects.

The automation of production is closely linked to the application of electronics. Significant results have also been scored in this sphere. For example, USSR and CSSR specialists have by now organized the production of UM-160 robots to operate metal cutting machine tools and pressing equipment. Soviet and Bulgarian scientists have developed the promising RB-251 model of welding robot. There is widespread joint work on the creation of flexible production systems for machine building -- the most dynamic sector of the economy. Much has been done -- and this is exceptionally important -- in the sphere of the integration and standardization of means of industrial robot technology. This question will, however, continue to demand unflagging attention by the CEMA countries' scientists and specialists. Great significance in the development of this priority area will attach to rapidly convertible and flexible production systems, automated shops and plants, and systems for automated design and for the management of production and of individual technological processes, including those involving the production of high precision equipment and instruments.

What will be the effect of the automation of production? It is expected that expenditure on the design and manufacture of products will be reduced by approximately one-third. The introduction of flexible production systems will reduce the time and expenditure on the assimilation of new types of product by between one-third and one-half, increase labor productivity 2-5 times, and raise the equipment shift coefficient to at least 2.8. As for labor productivity in lifting, transportation, loading, unloading, and warehousing operations, it will at least quadruple.

Broad scope is offered to the CEMA countries by the accelerated development of nuclear power engineering. Like before, this sector will remain based on water-cooled, water-moderated nuclear reactors. The only difference will be that the VVER-400 reactor will be gradually replaced by their more powerful VVER-1000 "big brother." Not only quantitative but also qualitative changes will occur in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, primarily through its application in centralized heat supplies.

The efforts of scientists and specialists in developing new materials and the technologies for their production and processing have also been highly fruitful. Powder metallurgy, for example, is being used on an increasingly broad basis in CEMA countries. What is its effect? When some article or another is produced using conventional machine tools and cutting instruments, 40-50 percent of the metal goes to waste as swarf. The new methods makes it possible to reduce losses to 2 percent.

The savings of metal are far from the only advantage of the new method. It leads to increased labor productivity and expands the possibilities for the automation and mechanization of production.

And yet powder metallurgy is just one of the factors in this area. The task has been set of creating highly durable, corrosion-resistant, and other new materials to be used in electrical engineering, electronics, metallurgy, chemistry, and medicine. The development of ceramic internal combustion engines and a ceramic gas turbine, and also plastics to replace natural materials and ferrous and nonferrous metals which are in short supply, is also envisaged. There are also extremely promising series of technological lasers and technologies using high pressure methods.

And finally, bioengineering. This is the "youngest" of the comprehensive program's priority avenues. Scientists and specialists from the fraternal countries have scored considerable results also in this sphere, but much, much more remains to be done.

Translating the Accords Into Reality

The adoption of the comprehensive program is an exceptionally important stage along the path of the development of the fraternal countries' scientific and technical cooperation. The task now is to translate the priority avenues immediately into the language of specific agreements. This process has already begun. During the session the CEMA countries' heads of government signed three most important documents concretizing the program's provisions, agreements on multilateral cooperation in the elaboration and creation of systems for fiber optic means of communications, on automated design systems, and on the formation of the "Interrobot" international science and technology association. The drafting of other multilateral agreements will be concluded and 84 existing ones modified in the next 6 months alone.

One of the important tasks is to take the commitments adopted under existing and newly-concluded agreements into account in national economic plans and to back them up with material, financial, and labor resources.

As the session noted, CEMA's activity is due to rise to a qualitatively new level. Its work must be aimed at the acceleration of scientific and technical progress on the basis of international specialization and production sharing. Bearing this in mind, it is necessary to effect serious changes in its structure and the style and methods of its activity.

The CEMA organs have to play a most active part in the solution of the most important problems. The CEMA secretariat, in particular, will be required to display greater accuracy and flexibility during the examination of fundamental questions of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation involving the implementation of the comprehensive program and the determination of main directions for its further development.

The fact that the program was elaborated within a short time showed that CEMA can work with considerably greater flexibility than hitherto. And the task is not to allow any slackening of the pace that has been gathered.

The council is presently working on the elaboration of a specialized system for the operational monitoring and statistical recording of results in the implementation of program targets. Proposals are being drafted for improving the structure of CEMA organs and the secretariat, improving the collaboration between different multilateral cooperation organizations, and enhancing the returns from the international apparatus engaged by them.

Particular attention has been given to placing the program's implementation on a firm organizational basis. For this purpose, and with collective efforts, we have elaborated the concept of umbrella organizations from among the most authoritative scientific and production collectives, whose purpose is to provide uninterrupted continuity between all stages along the path from scientific development projects to the organization of specialized production, marketing, and technical services.

The successful work by umbrella organizations depends largely on the procedure governing cooperation which is in operation in the countries. In the Soviet Union, for example, they have been given the right to conclude economic treaties and contracts with their partners in other CEMA countries and to engage in reciprocal transfer of the results of joint work. Important tasks face such components of state management in the fraternal countries as state planning committees, committees for science and technology, and sector ministries. They are called upon to carry out strict monitoring of the prompt and proper implementation of program measures and to provide all possible assistance to umbrella organizations.

Other forms for the pooling of efforts -- joint design bureaus, laboratories, international experimental production units, ad hoc collectives of scientists and specialists, and others -- are also called upon to play a growing role.

The fulfillment of the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress is a matter of complex and innovative work on a large scale, demanding intensive labor. It sets highly responsible tasks for labor collectives from fraternal countries, leading national planning and economic components, and CEMA organs, and calls for a quest for more efficient solutions to the problems posed by life. Their accelerated solution will help the fuller revelation of socialism's advantages and the fast growth of our countries' economic, social, and spiritual potential, of their technological independence and invulnerability to pressure and blackmail by imperialism.

Implementing the fraternal parties' collective plans, the CEMA countries' working people are making every effort to ensure that thanks to the program's implementation our community will become even stronger and more powerful.

ALEKSANDROV CALLS FOR WORLD SPACE ORGANIZATION

OW100518 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Aleksandrov proposes that a world space organization be established to coordinate efforts toward international cooperation in surveying and utilizing space for peaceful purposes.

In an interview with TASS, Aleksandrov pointed out that this organization should ensure the fulfillment of mutually beneficial terms and the possibility for all countries, including developing ones, to apply the scientific and technological achievements obtained in conducting surveys in the universe. This, he said, will be conducive to the economic and social progress of the people of all countries.

The president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences pointed out that international space cooperation is an act worthy of human dignity on the eve of the advent of a new era. In the meantime, he added, it is necessary, of course, to prevent weapons from entering into space. Letting the military intrude into outer space will inevitably be a sin of the civilized world on earth. The Soviet Union, which is a powerful nation in the universe, has made to the world people the only proposal which is promising and realistic for preventing "star wars."

NATO EXERCISES AT COMISO BASE CAUSE 'WORRY'

LD091913 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Rome, January 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin reports:

The news has come here that exercises took place at NATO's Comiso Base in Sicily in which mobile cruise missile launchers were involved. A formidable show of military muscle, the newspaper PAESE SERA says today, caused serious worry among the local population although the command scurried to reassure the public that those were regular exercises.

The vicinity of the city at which the base is located look [as received] like a besieged fortress. According to press reports, the NATO and American commands have tightened security and called an alert at all the military facilities in Sicily because of the dramatic aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean through the fault of the United States and Israel. All the approaches to those facilities are being watched by beefed-up police, army and military police patrols.

The NATO base at Comiso, TASS has been told by Giacomo Cagnes, chairman of the United Committee for Peace and Disarmement on Sicily, poses a grave threat not only to the Mediterranean but also to the whole world.

CRITICISM OF U.S. ACTIONS IN MIDDLE EAST CONTINUES

TASS Statement

LD091817 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 9 TASS -- Follows the full text of a TASS statement:

The situation in the Mediterranean area has sharply deteriorated lately.

A new rampant anti-Libyan campaign is mounting in the political circles of the United States and Israel, in the press of these countries and has been actively joined by some NATO member states. Serving as a pretext for it this time were the recent tragic events at the Rome and Vienna airports where unknown persons had committed terrorist acts. Attempts are now being made to hold Libya to blame for these acts. And this is being done despite the fact that the Libyan Jamahiriyah has repeatedly stressed that it had nothing to do with the events in Rome and Vienna as well as with other such acts. Its official statements on this matter, including those contained in a letter addressed to the United Nations secretary general, are being deliberately ignored. It is apt to recall that only recently, after the hijacking of an Egyptian plane by air pirates, similar charges against Libya about its complicity in the organisation of this terrorist act had also been made in the United States and some other Western countries. The course of further events fully proved the groundlessness and mendacity of these inventions.

At present matters are not limited to mere threats or blackmail of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. On January 7 President Reagan stated that the policy of the Libyan Government constituted a threat to U.S. national security, called a state of emergency in the country to remove that threat and announced new sanctions, which prohibit virtually completely economic and trade contacts between the United States and Libya.

In addition, all Libyan assets in the USA have been frozen in a bid further to subvert Libya's financial and economic positions.

In this way, flagrantly violating the U.N. Charter and disregarding basic norms of international law, the United States has resorted to a full-scale economic aggression against a sovereign Arab state. Washington cynically hopes that its unlawful action will disrupt the economic life of the country and have a negative effect on the vital interests of the mass of the population, thus compelling Libya to bow to American diktat.

U.S. officials simultaneously make it clear that "more resolute actions," in other words, armed actions against Libya, may follow shortly. As a matter of fact, preparations for such actions, as follows from reports by U.S. news agencies and the U.S. press, are being energetically carried on.

The Pentagon and the CIA have even marked concrete targets in Libya for bomb strikes. The U.S. Coral Sea aircraft carrier with four squadrons of F-18 fighter bombers has left Italy for the Libyan shores. It is being escorted by a few battleships, destroyers and frigates. According to an AP report, a group of warplanes have been rushed from the USA to support them while the America and Iowa aircraft carriers, lying off the U.S. shores, have been ordered to stand by for possible redeployment to the Mediterranean. Israel has also redeployed large number of planes to a NATO base in Sicily.

Alongside these demonstrative military actions in the waters of the Mediterranean in proximity to Libya the U.S.A. is in every way pushing Israel, its "strategic ally," toward an attack on that country.

Calls are being made to "punish" Libya and to use all possible sanctions against that sovereign Arab state. Encouraged by Washington, Israel makes brazen threats against the Libyans. Threats to use force are also being made against Syria, Democratic Yemen and some other Arab countries. International public opinion is thus being prepared beforehand for the possibility of continuing bandit acts, such as those staged by Israeli military against Iraq and Tunisia.

Wide-scale military preparations of the U.S. and Israel in the Mediterranean are fraught with a serious threat not only to Libya, but to other states of that region, too. Such actions are destabilizing the situation in that part of the world.

Doubtlessly, terrorism as such deserves every condemnation. It is necessary to pool the efforts of the world community in order to put an end once and for all to terrorist acts that entail a senseless loss of life and disrupt the normal course of international contacts. However, the real responsibility for the rampage of terrorism in the world rests not with the Arab states which steer an independent course but those, who, having elevated terrorism to the status of their state policy, trample upon the legitimate rights of sovereign countries and peoples, instill the ideology of racial and national hatred, follow a line toward aggravating tensions in the world and whipping up the arms race, and generate the atmosphere of a military psychosis.

It is well known that it is precisely such policy of state terrorism that the U.S. Administration has been virtually pursuing with regard to the Libyan Jamahiriyah for many years, resorting to diplomatic and political pressure, to economic blockade, without stopping short of threats of an open military interference in its internal affairs.

It should be pointed out that many states of the world, among them Western countries, are either openly condemning steps taken by the USA with regard to Libya, or are, at any rate, refusing to join them, thereby showing their disagreement with the U.S. policy in this matter.

The hostile actions being taken against the Libyan Jamahiriyah have been strongly condemned by Arab states which at this responsible moment displayed their solidarity with the Libyan people and the understanding of the importance of joint struggle in defence of the sovereign rights of all the Arabs.

The Soviet Union, declaring in support of the Libyan people, most resolutely condemns the hostile anti-Libyan campaign launched by the USA and Israel, the economic sanctions and demonstrative military preparations against the sovereign Arab state. Such kind of actions cannot be regarded otherwise than as posing threat to peace and security not only in the Mediterranean area but outside it as well.

It is expected in Soviet leading circles that a sound understanding of the existing realities will prevail in the United States, and that the USA will seriously weigh the dangerous consequences to which a continuation of its policy with regard to the sovereign Libyan state may lead, and that the USA will not only itself show the restraint which is being expected from it by the peoples of the world but will also take in hand its overweening partner -- Israel.

Shultz Tries for Allies' Support

LD100801 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2305 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, speaking at a press conference here, was forced to admit the failure of all the Reagan administration's attempts to get the West European allies to participate in economic sanctions against Libya.

However, he made it clear that the United States does not intend to leave the West Europeans in peace. Shultz reported that next week his deputy Whitehead, who "will make every effort" to convince the U.S. allies of joining in the anti-Libyan campaign, will set off on a tour of the capitals of a number of West European countries. During the press conference, Shultz refused to answer a question on whether the U.S. intends to resort to military actions against Libya.

Special Envoys Sent to Allies

LD092140 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] The threat to Libya has cast a shadow over the countries of Western Europe. The refusal of America's NATO allies to support President Reagan's sanctions against Libya has prompted Washington to again try the tactic of sending special emissaries to the continent. All the signs are that the deputy secretary of state, John Whitehead, is the one who will work on the allies. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, he is leaving shortly for Western Europe to try to get some of the allies to give the support that is still lacking.

Considering the unanimity with which West European governments refuse to join a blockade of Libya, the Whitehead mission would seem to be doomed. But then why has the White House decided to continue pressuring the allies despite the official statements of their foreign ministers? The answer, I believe, is not to be found in the recurrent outbursts of hatred for Libya that have shaken the State Department in the past few years. The outbursts of threats and abuse began immediately after the Libyan Government decided to close the U.S. military bases on its territory and nationalize oil drilling. Today the United States is using the anti-Libyan syndrome to test the new globalism that was recently announced in Washington and is intended to serve as the cornerstone of the regional policy of the United States.

A good start is an old credo of politics and the false start of a new doctrine can only irritate the White House. For this reason, neither the long-term interests of West Europeans nor their warnings about the dangers of a U.S. military build-up in the Mediterranean have brought the political minds of America to their senses. As a result these minds are showing not only the West European allies, but other countries as well, the dangers inherent in America's new globalism. Quite obviously the new doctrine is deaf to the interests of the allies from which we can conclude that the interests of all other countries disturb the captains of the new globalism still less.

Considering this indifference it's distrubing that Washington is so quick to single out which nations deserve the severest punishment, even military action against them. West Europeans are saying in one voice that restraint is needed. There is absolutely no proof that Libya had anything to do with the terrorist acts in Vienna and Rome. Even the two victims, Austria and Italy have joined their voices to this chorus. But the United States refuses to listen. It has decided it will take revenge and that's all. It feels no need to provide the people of America or the world community for that matter, with any justification for its subversive actions against a sovereign country. The bias and the obvious orientation on none but America's interests and the interests of Israel in this region, make clear the real objectives of Washington's new regional doctrine which relies on economic sanctions, blockades and mailed fist.

One high-ranking diplomat in Western Europe just said that such a policy can lead to a chain reaction of unpredictable events and prompt West Europeans to steer clear of such actions of Washington.

U.S. 'Playing With Fire'

PM091710 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "commentator's column" under general heading "United States Against Libya": "What Is Behind the Embargo?"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan has announced the imposition of an embargo on all economic ties with Libya. Americans working in Libya have been introduced to depart immediately. Following this, the President issued an executive order freezing the property and financial accounts of the Libyan Government and its various departments, including the Central Bank of Libya, located in the United States.

The White House called on its allies to immediately join the economic sanctions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This time, however, the allies are in no hurry to say "yes, sir!" and have made this clear to Washington.

Even Britain, which broke off diplomatic relations with Tripoli in the wake of the well-known incident at the Libyan mission in London when a British policewoman died and which still maintains restrictions on trade with Libya, has announced it will not join the U.S. embargo.

What are the reasons for the allies' "disobedience?" Apart from purely economic considerations (British, Austrian, Italian, and French firms and concerns from the FRG, Japan, and elsewhere are operating in Libya in addition to U.S. ones, drawing considerable benefit from that country's oil production), there are also political reasons.

By way of justification for the imposition of the embargo, President Reagan recalls in his order that in 1979 Libya "was officially defined, on the basis of U.S. laws, as a country which has repeatedly backed acts of international terrorism." But U.S. laws are by no means international law. The world community, and primarily the United Nations, has never described Libya in these terms. The President declared at his press conference that the United States has "irrefutable proof" of Libya's complicity in the 27 December terrorist acts at Rome and Vienna airports. But the international community has no such "proof" and the United Nations has accepted a statement by Libya's Government that it condemns such terrorist acts and is not involved in them.

It is obvious that something else is at stake. Washington dislikes above all else the Libyan Jamahiriyah's consistent anti-imperialist policy and its invariable support for the just cause of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinians. They are the peoples struggling against the Israeli aggressors who received all kinds of help from the United States. This is obviously why, using "proof" supplied by the Israeli special services, Washington has decided to "teach" Libya a lesson, thus aggravating still further the situation in the entire Mediterranean. The presidential order introduces an "emergency situation" in the United States. Consequently, the U.S. Armed Forces, mainly those close to Libya's coast, have been brought to a state of combat readiness. Plans for military strikes against its cities have already been prepared by the Pentagon.

This is dangerous playing with fire. It will bring no glory to Washington. People there must understand that the world is not the United States' backyard.

Sanctions Cause 'Wierd' Situation

LD091115 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Vladmir Posner commentary]

[Excerpt] Now then, when imposing sanctions, the United States Government has always made it clear to American citizens that they would face said government's displeasure if they chose to ignore the sanctions and travel to the given country. By and large Americans have thumbed their noses at these warnings. They have travelled to Cuba and to China, and the officials there helped them evade any problems by giving them so-called hanging visas, that is stamping the visa on a loose leaf that is later discarded and leaves no mark in a person's passport. But even those Americans who openly defied their Government risked only losing their passports and thus, the possibility of travel.

Now things are different. Any United States citizen who chooses to, for whatever reason, ignore the President's orders risks being incarcerated for 10 years. Now you know, that's a lot of time for the crime of deciding to stay in a country you visited. We should, I think, ask ourselves why this draconian measure, while time will show how right or wrong we are.

Let me make the following assumption. The idea is to put forward a state of total national unity and any dissent must be stamped out ruthlessly. Why the need for this show of national consensus? Basically because Western Europe is not clicking its heels and snapping off salutes to the tunes of "yes, sir!" On the contrary, Western Europe is clearly indicating that it is, shall we say, reluctant to follow the American lead. And that of course was predictable. Europe has never been big where sanctions are concerned and even less so when sanctions aimed at a foreign country included punishment inflicted on one's own citizens for flouting them.

When the Libyan sanctions were being discussed in the White House, I'm sure this came up. Europe's reaction was anticipated. The only way to really impress transatlantic allies of the United States was probably considered to be a unanimous show of resolution. But that could not and cannot be achieved without making it clear to every local Tom, Dick and Harriet [as heard] that they had the choice of being good or spending 10 years in the cooler. So Americans are being potentially victimized not because of Libya per se, but in the name of national unity. And meanwhile, Western Europe looks on with incredulity. Pretty weird situation, if you ask me.

Libya's Economic Importance Viewed

LD090043 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 2030 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann has opposed the implementation of economic sanctions against Libya. In an interview on Radio Luxembourg, he stressed that such measures would have no effect in so far as no boycott has ever proved effective. As is known, the United States is trying to persuade its European allies to impose economic sanctions against the Arab state. In Washington consideration is being given to plans to overthrow the present Libyan Government, which is opposed to efforts by U.S. imperialism and Zionism to establish hegemony in the Middle East. At present, the United States is carrying out military preparations in the Mediterranean, battleships of the 6th Fleet have been concentrated along the Libyan coast, a military alert has been declared at military bases in the Mediterranean region, and according to reports in the U.S. press, the commander of the fleet has detailed lists of targets on Libyan territory which are to be hit first.

The U.S. Administration is using the recent tragic events at Rome and Vienna airports as a pretext for its anti-Libyan action. The United States is trying to put the blame for this on Libya, without the existence of any sort of proof to confirm the U.S. version. Washington is claiming that its aggressive actions against that Arab country are aimed at combating terrorism and it is even attempting to lend it an international character. This is the reason for the demand made of its NATO partners to introduce economic sanctions against Libya. Put another way, the United States is demonstrating its readiness -- and not for the first time -- to have someone else pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

This time, however, no one prepared to participate in this can be found. On 3 January a representative of the British Foreign Ministry said that London would not join in any steps by the United States in the introduction of economic sanctions against Libya. The statement by Martin Bangemann is also extremely significant. It is not just that the action which Washington is urging them to undertake harbors serious consequences and that they have no intention of bearing responsibility for them -- not to speak of the fact that they could affect West Europe's relations with Libya. It is also recognized in Europe that U.S. and West European interests in the Middle East are by no means identical; Europe has historical, cultural, trade, and economic ties with the region, and suffice it to say, a large proportion of the oil used by the West European states comes from the Middle East.

As for the United States, the Middle East is of far less importance for it in economic terms since the United States imports most of its oil products from other sources. The United States has nevertheless declared the Middle East a zone of vital interests; the reason for this is the U.S. striving for domination in this vitally important region and its resources. Realization of this goal would, in the view of U.S. strategists, enable the United States to exert pressure on the policy of countries which are dependent on Middle Eastern oil, including the allied countries.

In the final analysis, the U.S. Middle East policy thus has an anti-European thrust and paradoxical though it may seem, the United States is proposing that its NATO partners take part in implementing it. In any event, the U.S. pressure for the introduction of economic sanctions against Libya is direct proof of this.

'Extremely Dangerous Precedent'

LD091717 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 9 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] The United States is continuing to step up hysteria against and around Libya. A new action along this course is the White House decision, announced last night, on another set of discriminatory, anti-Libyan measures. President Reagan issued an order for the seizure of Libyan Government property and assets, as well as those of its various agencies and the Libyan Central Bank, held in the United States. According to the estimates of a high-ranking representative of the administration, hundreds of millions of dollars are at state. The order takes effect immediately, and moreover, it cannot be ruled out that this is just one more step, and certainly not the last, in a policy of state terrorism and a campaign of mass pressure upon sovereign Libya. In any case, this was confirmed at a new conference given in Washington by a State Department spokesman. Our action is not a final answer, he said. We are prepared to consider additional measures as well. When one of the correspondents asked whether these measures included military action, the State Department spokesman replied: We do not renounce any option.

There is no need to state that both the economic blockade announced earlier and the additional measures against Libya announced yesterday by Washington are an extremely dangerous precedent and can be seen as a serious violation of the traditions and norms of international law. Washington is annoyed by Libya's independent foreign policy course and therefore, permits itself to seize that country's property and the assets of its government in the United States.

Let us picture the chaos which would reign in interstate relations if this example were followed by the governments of other countries, if the dissatisfaction of some figures of state with others served as the justification for blockades and economic sanctions of the kind now declared by Washington.

For this reason there is nothing odd about the fact that this crude and unceremonious pressure on Libya by the United States has met with stern condemnation throughout the world.

It is not possible to enumerate even briefly the telegrams we have received on this subject today. They are arriving in an unbroken stream. Even many U.S. allies, Spain, the FRG, and Portugal, for example, are refusing to join the White House's anti-Libyan provocations.

Great Britain has refused to join Washington's anti-Libyan economic sanctions. While receiving Price, the U.S. ambassador, British Foreign Secretary Howe restricted himself merely to an expression of understanding of Washington's plans; he agreed not to take any steps which might undermine the U.S. measures, as is clear from a Foreign Office press release.

We have already reported a similar position adopted by Bonn. Today we received a report that the FRG Government has again reaffirmed it does not intend to join in the so-called U.S. economic sanctions against Libya. A spokesman for the FRG Foreign Ministry stated today that, in Bonn's view, the imposition of economic sanctions would not promote the attainment of political aims.

U.S. Campaign Termed 'Hypocritical'

LD091859 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Kim Gerasimov commentary]

[Text] In the anti-Libyan campaign unleashed by Washington two circumstances are attracting attention. First, the striving to justify its actions with reference to the struggle against international terrorism while not corroborating these claims with any proof. Second, the complete overlooking of the fact [polnoye zabveniye togo fakta] that it is precisely Libya that is now the target of terrorist actions by the United States and Israel and has been so in the past.

As regards the unsubstantiated accusations directed at Libya, this is also being perceived by sensible observers in the United States itself, for instance, U.S. lawyer Richard (Shagyak). In an interview with the ABC television corporation he said the real reason for the U.S. anti-Libyan policy is that Libya is adopting a stance in the question of a Near East settlement which is totally different from the U.S. stance. That is precisely how it is. The fact that the underlying cause for Washington's present discriminatory measures against Libya lies in Washington's hatred for Tripoli's anti-imperialist policy is obvious.

Here, comrade listeners, I would like to remind you of only a few subversive actions by the United States and Israel against Libya.

On 3 November 1985 THE WASHINGTON POST published an article in which it reported that President Reagan has sanctioned a secret operation against Libya. The President's directive was based on a secret analysis prepared by the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies. This analysis contained the conclusion that it would be desirable to overthrow the regime in Libya. The publication of information about all this in the press caused a great scandal in Washington. It would of course, because on hand was a directive about the preparation of an openly terrorist action. It is not surprising that at present, people in the U.S. Administration are trying not to recall this.

Israel is acting as the chief ally of the United States in its anti-Libyan campaign. It is accusing Libya of terrorism no less vociferously than Washington is. Now, however, is the very time to remember that it was precisely Israel that in 1973 shot down an unarmed Libyan passenger aircraft and that eight of its passengers perished. This fact is not even refuted by the Israeli Government itself. As for that matter, the report by THE WASHINGTON POST regarding the preparation of a secret operation against Libya, was basically not refuted by the U.S. Administration.

Well, if this is the case, then who has real grounds for leveling charges of terrorism? Is it the United States and Israel and not Libya or other Arab countries, say Tunisia, which quite recently was subjected to bombing by the Israeli Air Force, a bombing carried out by aircraft supplied by the United States?

The anti-Libyan campaign unleashed by Washington not only runs counter to universally recognized norms of international law, but it is also hypocritical and deserves the condemnation all the more.

U.S. 'Brigandage' Against Libya

LD091808 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The United States has continued building up tension around Libya. Ships of the American 6th Fleet have been moved close to Libyan shores. President Reagan has announced tougher economic and trading sanctions. He did not rule out further steps, which is believed to be a reference to the use of military force. An American representative has convened a meeting of the ambassadors of NATO countries in Brussels to demand that their nations come out against Libya, together with the United States. There has been worldwide anger and concern over the anti-Libyan provocation started by the United States. Arbitrary actions by the Americans can result in a dangerous military conflict in the Mediterranean. The UN Secretary General, Perez de Cuellar, has voiced concern over the situation. He stressed the need for all parties to comply with the call of the Security Council and refain from any measures incompatible with the UN Charter and international law.

The mass media in various countries have said that the pretext the United States has used to justify its attacks against Libya is devoid of any foundations. Commentators have pointed out that President Reagan has failed to provide a news conference in Washington with evidence that would point to Libya as an accomplice to the terrorist attacks in the airports of Vienna and Rome. The reaction of the countries where the tragedies took place is also very significant. Austria has opposed any anti-Libyan sanctions. Italy has also decided not to take any economic sanctions against Libya. Many other European countries have taken the same position. Politicians and public figures in various states have been saying that it is not Libya but the United States that should be blamed for terrorism.

Commentators have pointed out that President Reagan at the Geneva summit, although he called for settling conflicts, observed complete silence over the Middle East. The United States has acted against Libya in a way it has acted against other countries in a bid to change their social and political systems, among them Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan and Kampuchea. This is a policy of state terrorism. It breeds individual terrorism, that takes the lives of innocent people.

Various Arab countries, irrespective of their political orientation, have demanded: Hands off Libya. The socialist and nonaligned countries have voiced solidarity with the Libyan people. The Soviet Union has been pursuing a well-principled policy. Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa told a news conference here in Moscow on Wednesday [8 January] that the USSR condemned the United States for its brigandage against Libya and would support that country, opposing crude pressure from the United States.

Anti-Libyan Campaign Broadens

PM091558 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[From correspondent I. Koryavin dispatch: "Behind the Anti-Libyan Screen" -- uppercase passages published in uppercase; uppercase passages in slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Washington -- THE SCALE OF THE ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN IN THE UNITED STATES IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY BROAD. TODAY LIBYA IS THE MAIN SUBJECT ON NEWSPAPER PAGES AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS AND IN SPEECHES BY MILITARY AND POLITICAL FIGURES. OPEN THREATS TO "USE FORCE" AGAINST THE "UNSUITABLE REGIME" ARE MIXED WITH INSULTS AGAINST LIBYAN HEAD OF STATE M. AL-QADHDHAFI.

President R. Reagan's latest press conference was almost totally devoted to Libya and the imposition of economic sanctions against that state. Observers do not rule out the possibility that military actions may follow the sanctions. Commenting on the President's statement, CBS Pentagon correspondent David Martin pointed out that THIS COULD OCCUR "AFTER THE EVACUATION OF U.S. CITIZENS FROM LIBYA."

In actual fact, no one is threatening the life and normal work of Americans in Libya. They are being threatened in the United States: The authorities emphasize that they will be penalized in the event they do not return.

WASHINGTON POST correspondent Christopher Dickey reports from Tripoli that Americans living and working in Libya "are not afraid of the Libyans," but are actually perturbed by the reprisals which the U.S. Government may apply against them insofar as it "is embittered by the fact that they are working in cooperation with Muammar al-Qadhdhafi's government."

Many observers evaluate the fanning of anti-Libyan hysteria in the United States not as a "unilateral campaign" aimed only against Libya; they perceive it in the context of the overall U.S. Near East policy. The U.S. military machine has been turning at full speed since the time of the first propaganda attacks against Tripoli. This has taken a form that goes beyond the movement of naval ships and "showing of the flag" by the United States in the Mediterranean.

The campaign of threats against Libya has been combined with a whole range of actions by the Pentagon which reveal U.S. strategy toward developing states and specifically, toward those which have taken a path of development that is "unsuitable" for the United States. This campaign has emphasized, in particular, Washington's desire to maintain its policy of active interference in regional conflicts, thus building up its military presence in so-called spheres of "vital interests."

Newspaper commentaries and statements by military and political figures are currently focusing attention on the /"NEW GLOBALISM"/, the doctrine of /"ACTIVE WARNINC"/, and other strategic concepts which the United States wants to include in its plans to wage "undeclared wars" and implement a policy of state terrorism in distant continents.

Milton Viorst, a specialist on Near East problems, described the rapacious doctrine of "active warning" as follows in THE NEW YORK TIMES: "AMERICA RESERVES THE RIGHT TO DELIVER COUNTER OR WARNING STRIKES EVEN WHEN IT IS NOT CLEAR WHO HAS COMMITTED A GIVEN ACT OF TERRORISM AND EVEN AT THE COST OF INNOCENT PEOPLE'S LIVES."

The Pentagon is hastening to back these terrorist "concepts" with practical steps. An active process of forming so-called "light divisions" is underway in the U.S. Army and these divisions, like the "rapid deployment" forces, are meant for fast deployment in various parts of the world. TIME magazine carried in its latest issue a long article on the formation of "special forces" in the United States or, as the magazine openly wrote, of "a military elite for dirty deeds." It went on even more frankly: THE UNITED STATES NEEDS "DIRTY SMALL WARS" TO SECURE ITS VITALLY IMPORTANT INTERESTS IN DIFFERENT CONTINENTS.

Thus, using the screen provided by the anti-Libyan campaign, the U.S. military circles are planning to expand their bridgeheads in distant continents in order, as TIME magazine correctly hinted, to engage in "dirty deeds" there.

PUBLIC U.S. STAND AGAINST TERRORISM DENOUNCED

'Safe Haven' for Terrorists

LD081140 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 8 TASS -- Pushing a phoney "fight terrorism" campaign as a pretext to meddle in the internal affairs of other countries and pursue armed ventures, the United States itself has institutionalized terrorism as state policy. One manifestation of this policy is American authorities' making of U.S. territory available as safe haven for the most arrant cutthroats guilty of bloody acts of terrorism.

Despite repeated demands by the international public, for example, the United States has been refusing to this day to extradite the father and son Brazinskas, out-and-out bandits who hijacked a Soviet airliner to Turkey in 1970 after killing an air hostess and wounding other members of the crew and have been sheltered from just retribution by the United States. Since they emerged in this country after committing their act of air piracy, the Brazinskas have enjcyed every kind of protection here.

The outrageous harboring of the bandits in violation of the basic norms of international law has, as is known, touched off broad-based protests the world over and Washington even had to declare in 1981 that the Brazinskas were staying in the United States illegally. Moreover, American authorities are going out of their way to conceal the terrorists' whereabouts in the country.

The Brazinskas case is typical of the United States today. It is an open secret that there are whole militarized and well-paid terrorist gangs settled down and operating in U.S. territory. In spite of their continuing to engage in sanguinary wrongdoing, they get away with virtually anything since the "political views" of these professional murderers and the thrust of their activities are obviously to Washington's liking.

As is known, terrorists from the subversive group Condor based in Miami, blew up a Cuban airliner in 1976, killing more than 70 innocent people aboard, with the C.I.A.'s knowledge.

Thugs from the anti-Cuban extremist group Omega-7, who have close connections with U.S. secret services, are also carrying on their bandid-style activities. Their record includes dozens of bomb blasts and acts of terrorism against the diplomatic missions of Cuba, the Soviet Union, Nicaragua, Mexico, Venezuela and a number of other countries. In 1980 one E. Arosena, a chieftain of that gang, viciously assassinated F. Garcia Rodriguez, attache of Cuba's permanent representative to the United Nations.

Arosena made no bones about admitting at his trial that he had closely cooperated with the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. and also let out a plan by American secret services and Cuban counter-revolutionaries to assassinate Fidel Castro during the Cuban leader's visit to New York in the fall of 1979. Notwithstanding those shocking revelations, the trial turned out nothing other than a hypocritical farce, with the judge passing an extremely soft sentence on Arosena and effectively shielding all true masterminds of the numerous crimes perpetrated by the Omega-7 terrorists.

The subversive activities of yet another terrorist group entrenched in the United States, Alfa-66, are perfectly in line with Washington's policy of taking hostile steps against Cuba, escalating an undeclared war on Nicaragua and stepping up armed interference in Central America. According to the newspaper MIAMI HERALD, the group's hit men are resporsible for dozens of killings, assassinations and armed provocations both in Cuba and in the United States where it is Cuban citizens and Americans campaigning for normal relations with Cuba that become targets for terrorist attacks.

According to American press reports, professional killers from Alfa-66 together with instructors from the C.I.A. have of late been closely involved in the training of contra terrorist gangs which are being used as proxies by Washington in its bid to topple the Sandinist government of Nicaragua. Many Somozist cutthroats are undergoing training in militarized camps in U.S. territory. One of these contra-training camps, the newspaper SAN DIEGO HERALD said, is located in a desert area in South California. The paper added that there is an Alfa-66 flag flying over the camp.

Terrorists from the anti-Angolan group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], to which the Reagan administration plans to allocate 27 million dollars for subversive activities in the current year, have always been welcome guests in Washington too. The flow of American dollars and weapons streaming to the gangs of Afghan bandits, who are trying by blood terror to prevent the people of Democratic Afghanistan from building a new life, is also increasing steadily.

The list of such examples showing the United States' inextricably involved in international terrorism can be continued. These facts throw the mask off those continuing to commit international banditry by the hands of hirelings, while hiding themselves behind the smokescreen of a campaign to "COMBAT TERRORISM."

U.S. 'Double Standards'

PM091116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korinov "Commentator's Column": "'Double Standards'"]

[Text] The world public's attention is riveted on the mounting propaganda campaign in the United States. As if reacting to a command, newspapers and magazines have become full of articles obviously preparing public opinion for new "strongarm" actions by the Pentagon and CIA against countries whose policies or social systems Washington does not like.

The tone is being set by the centers of power. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz reckons that with countries which will not submit to the diktat of dollar imperialism, "diplomacy is scarcely going to bear fruit" and he is therefore calling for diplomacy to be turned into an "instrument of force." The leader of the U.S. military department also has his own idea of diplomacy: C. Weinberger calls "limited war" a "means of diplomacy."

In accordance with these "guidelines," there has been an avalanche of concepts: "neo-globalism," "low-intensity conflicts," "local wars," and so on an so forth. If you strip these theories of their demagogic shells their true purpose is clearly visible: to artificially encourage regional conflicts which Washington has endeavored to fan in the past and to kindle new ones where the U.S. ruling circles' imperial hegemonist designs require them. The scope of these designs has no bounds from Nicaragua to Libya, from Angola to Afghanistan, from Lebanon to Cambodia.

The U.S. military is making a special effort to increase its preparations in the Central American region. It is no secret that Nicaragua is the primary target. As for the methods and means of attaining the goals, one of the ringleaders of the "contras" has openly stated: The only way to overthrow the Sandinist government is to "kill, plunder, and torture."

S. Landau, a senior scientific staffer at the Washington Institute of Policy Studies, wh shot a documentary in 1983 about the "contras'" crimes, spoke out strongly in the newspaper NEWSDAY the other day against the "double standards" which U.S. official circles are employing in their approach to the problem of terrorism. It is no use for the secretary of state to get indignant about terrorist acts; instead, he should be looking primarily at the policy of the United States itself, Landau remarks. After all, the gangs of "contras" are not operating off their own bat: "They were set up and equipped by the CIA and everyone is well aware of this, including the secretary of state" who, moreover, "has voiced support for the forces of counterrevolution throughout the world, be they Pol Pot's supporters, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or the dushmans."

Landau's conclusion is that Americans, who hear U.S. officials condemning terrorism against their compatriots, should consider the fact that the United States is pursuing a policy of state terrorism against Nicaragua and other countries. One has to agree with this conclusion.

'Atmosphere of Panic' Prevails

PM091443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "BORBA Commentary"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jan -- The Yugoslav paper BORBA has published a commentary exposing the policy of state terrorism conducted by a number of Western countries.

This applies primarily, the commentary stresses, to the United States, whose official representatives are openly supporting Israel's state terrorism against the Arab countries, opposing UN denunciation of and adoption of sanctions against the Pretoria regime, and directing "contra" actions in Nicaragua. Moreover, U.S. Armed Forces participated in the mining of Nicaraguan ports. Washington often resorts to threats of armed action against countries allegedly supporting or harboring terrorist groups. According to this position, terrorists are divided into "good" and "bad," "ours" and "theirs." The current campaign in the U.S. press is creating an atmosphere of panic and shrill judgments with demands for "harsh and vigorous revenge measures involving military force." The situation has once again been pushed to the limit.

Naval squadrons have been brought into operation, Israel has announced its readiness to take armed action, and there have been threats against sovereign independent states.

In this connection, BORBA points out, a number of important questions could be asked. Military actions directed against sovereign countries contravene the commitments made by UN member states. They are also at odds with many other international documents.

ZAMYATIN COMPARES U.S., SOVIET ATTITUDES AFTER SUMMIT

GF091812 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 8 Jan 86 p 11

[Interview with Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Relations Department of the CPSU Central Committee, by AL-QABAS correspondent Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Muhammad Jasim al-Saqr] How do you appraise current Soviet-U.S. relations?

[Leonid Zamyatin] Soviet-U.S. relations, as well as the international situation as a whole, have entered an extremely important stage. The meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in November in Geneva -- the first Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in 6 years -- provided an opportunity for a drift from the situation of dangerous confrontation which dominated in relations between the two countries, to a situation dedicated to the normalization of relations and the entire international situation. The Geneva meeting resulted the groundwork being laid for the discussion of accumulated acute problems between the Soviet Union and the United States which bode an explosion and the opportunity for reaching a better understanding on the positions of the two sides. This meeting also illustrated the main obstacle that impedes organizing U.S.-Soviet relations in times of peace and the issue of mutual security and what should be done to eliminate these obstacles. It is no longer possible to evade discussion on finding a solution to the issue of eliminating nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and eliminating the arms race in space -- as this is the most pressing issue at present -- in addition to the crucial issue of Soviet-U.S. relations.

The Geneva meeting failed to reach practical solutions to this vital issue. The U.S. leadership did not express its readiness to abandon "the star wars" program, the implementation of which may put the arms race out of control. This, in turn, will not permit reaching a tangible solution to a major issue in space and nuclear weapons. The arms race is continuing and this is causing profound concern. There are other principled issues, some international in nature and some concerning regional developments, over which the Soviet Union and the United States differ.

Despite this, there is today a new and important factor in U.S.-Soviet relations. This pertains to the continuation of meetings between the Soviet and U.S. leaders, reactivation of dialogue on other levels, and reactivation of contacts which deal with bilateral relations in addition to providing momentum to the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons with the aim of avoiding an arms race in space and on earth as well as curtailing nuclear weapons, reducing them, and entrenching strategic stability. The two sides agreed to provide a new momentum to the efforts directed in other directions in order to curtail weapons. Of great importance is the fact that a joint understanding was hammered out which stated nuclear war should not erupt and war between the Soviet Union and the United States should be avoided, whether this be nuclear or conventional. Each side also agreed not to try to achieve military superiority. All this paved the way for the emergence of new possibilities -- after the Geneva summit -- for going ahead with the plan to curb the arms race, to normalize U.S.-Soviet relations, and to alleviate the intensity of international tension.

The crux of U.S.-Soviet relations must be considered in the process of implementing these agreements. This is in the vital interests of the Soviet and U.S. peoples. This entails adhering to the agreements hammered out in Geneva in letter and spirit. This also requires translation of words, intentions, and political statements into resolutions and tangible acts that can help normalize U.S.-Soviet relations and ameliorate the situation in general. The Soviet Union is ready to do all that it can in this direction. We proposed to the United States that the two sides radically reduce their arsenals of strategic nuclear weapons that are capable of reaching the territories of the other side by 50 percent provided a total ban be imposed on space weapons. We are ready to proceed in this direction to the point of totally eliminating nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union calls for freezing nuclear armaments without delay and for a total and indefinite ban on nuclear weapons experiments under the most effective forms of surveillance.

The Soviet Union expects Washington to adopt the same responsible position with regard to the implementation of the Geneva agreements and to the hopes which the whole world pins on these agreements. It is necessary to refrain from doing any thing that will place obstacles on the road to disarmament. It is necessary to strictly and fairly respect the agreements in force in the field of restricting armament, foremost of which is the 1972 treaty signed by the United States and the Soviet Union which pertains to the curtailment of antimissile defense systems and to keeping space free from weapons. This has a decisive importance with regard to attaining a radical reduction in nuclear weapons. It is said in the Soviet Union that the U.S. side did not make a decisive decision on the issue of demilitirization of space.

[Al-Saqr] How does the Soviet leadership evaluate the stand of the White House toward Soviet-U.S. relations?

[Zamyatin] I have already said that during the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva, the stage for the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations was inaugurated. But all evidence proves that U.S. hostile circles are working to obstruct the embodiment of the Geneva agreements or at least, to belittle the importance of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. It is regrettable that official circles of the higher echelon of the U.S. authorities are taking part in this regard.

We in the Soviet Union always judge the stance of the U.S. Administration toward our country according to the real policy adopted by Washington rather than what it says.

Accordingly, I can say that the U.S. Administration's stand toward a halt in nuclear testing will be an important indication.

It is known that the Soviet Union announced it would unilaterally halt nuclear testing from 6 August 1985. The international community welcomed the Soviet initiative which could have led to nuclear nonproliferation and the elimination of the danger of nuclear weapons had the United States acted likewise. The U.S. side should adopt a constructive stance on this issue and strongly respond to it as a gesture of practical embodiment of the positive results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva.

[Al-Saqr] Were regional issues discussed during the Geneva meeting? What was the stand of each leader toward them?

[Zamyatin] Yes, these issues were discussed. But the stands of the Soviet Union and the United States were completely contradictory on the reasons behind regional conflicts and ways to settle them.

Addressing the USSR Supreme Soviet session following the meeting in Geneva, Mikhail Gorbachev said the United States views matters according to its interests and influence, confining regional problems to competition between the East and West. But such views are currently obsolete and belong to the imperial style of thinking. The Soviet Union rejects the U.S. stance which denies peoples their right to solve their own problems without foreign interference.

It is no accident that the United States keeps silent about regional conflicts; about the Zionist policy of ethnic extinction against both the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples; about the detestable acts of the apartheid regime in South Africa and its aggression against neighboring countries in Africa; and about the war its agents are waging in Central America and Southeast Asia. The United States extends tens of millions of dollars to the scums of Somoza and the forces of Jonas Savimbi. For almost 40 years the United States has done its best to maintain Israeli qualitative supremacy over the Arabs. Without this support, Israel would not have launched its aggression against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people. This aggression completely coincides with the U.S. imperial style of thinking and Washington's self-centered plans to widen the fields of its vital interests.

I would like to point out that the hopes which have been pinned by some sides on the Middle East over the past 10 years on a possible change in U.S. Middle East policy toward a balanced policy and objective consideration of Arab interests are baseless and unjustifiable. Nowadays, the U.S. bombs and missiles which Washington handed over to the Israeli aggressor are being dropped on the heads of the children and the grandchildren of the Arabs who lived through the first Israeli aggression. U.S. policy has not undergone any change. The issue of a settlement in the Middle East cannot be a political game played by the United States or other powers which seek unilateral agreements or are keen to put off the date of a genuine solution that is in favor of the Arab people.

Some Western sides and some Arab information media incorrectly interpreted what took place during the Soviet-U.S. summit with regard to discussions of regional issues. Nobody will succeed in casting doubts on the principled Soviet position in this way. The Soviet Union's position is clear and constant. The talk, which claims that the Soviet Union, after the Geneva summit, will lose interest in the Middle East issue and that this will lead to a deviation in the pro-Arab Soviet line, is a fabrication by the enemies of Soviet-Arab relations who disseminate such reports. This is distorted information or rather provocations of unjust politicians.

The Soviet leader announced clearly in Geneva that we support recognition of the constant rights of all peoples to freedom, independence, and to choose their independent path. We support the idea of not having these rights violated and not having foreign interference. We want to see freedom triumph over injustice. We have always stood by peoples who defend their independence and territories and will continue to do so. This is our principled stand. The Soviet side adopts this line in political consultations -- which were agreed in Geneva would be continued -- with the aim of tackling regional problems. Our position remains constant. We still insist that peace in the Middle East must be restored on the basis of recognition of the Arab Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to the establishment of their independent state, and to the return of all the territories which have been occupied by Israel since 1967 to the Arabs. This insistence is based on guaranteeing security for all the region's peoples and enabling them to attain progress under national sovereignty.

[Al-Saqr] Do the two superpowers intend to coordinate their efforts to end the war in the Gulf?

[Zamyatin] The Soviet Union never conceals its stand against the Iraq-Iran war. This war is against the interests of both Iraq and Iran. But it benefits the imperialist powers which are striving to regain their positions in the region. The Soviet Union is seriously calling for a rapid end to the war between the brothers and for settling the conflict through political means. The Soviet Union has expressed practical readiness to help in this regard.

The facts show that the United States and some of its NATO allies are using the Iran-Iraq conflict as a pretext for escalating their military presence in this vast region. In violation of the international norms, the United States has declared the Gulf region a field of its vital interests.

It is known that Washington has placed the countries located there under a field of action termed the Central Command. It has increased the formation of the Rapid Deployment Force. Forward platoons of these forces are currently stationed in the Sinai and a number of vessels loaded with arms and ammunition are docking at Diego Garcia; all these loads are for the Rapid Deployment Force which will operate in this region. The United States has obtained facilities in a number of countries in Africa and the Middle East to store its military hardware and to station its strike forces; these were part of the training carried out during the "Bright Star" maneuvers.

During the recent Soviet-Iraqi summit in Moscow, the Soviet stand toward the war was reaffirmed, a war which -- as the Soviet Union views it -- is of interest to those who would like to see both Iraq and Iran in a weak position. The Soviet Union strongly insists that the issues of conflict between Iraq and Iran should be solved at the negotiating table and not on the battlefield. During the talks the Iraqi side expressed Baghdad's intention to settle the conflict through peaceful means on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty; respect for each other's honor; and respect for each other's legitimate rights. We believe favorable conditions currently exist for a political settlement of the conflict on a just and principled basis which will distance them from any collusion behind their backs.

U.S. OFFICIAL VISITS VIETNAM FOR MIA TALKS

OW090023 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 8 Jan 86

[From the "World Today" program, presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] A 2-day visit to Hanoi by a U.S. Government delegation headed by Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, has ended. The delegation held talks with Hoang Bich Son, Vietnamese vice minister of foreign affairs, on the question of finding evidence of U.S. servicemen missing in action during the war in Vietnam.

According to the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, the talks passed in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding. The U.S. delegation was also received by Nguyen Co Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs.

USSR-PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CHAIRMAN VISITS PRC

OW100528 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The first international symposium to discuss Chinese culture is still going on in Beijing. Taking part in the symposium are experts and scholars from six countries as well as noted Chinese cultural workers. Academician Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, is attending the symposium on behalf of the Soviet Union.

The main topics of the international discussion meeting include a reassessment of China's traditional culture and the study of the interrelation between Chinese and world culture.

USSR ECONOMIC EXHIBITION IN PRC ASPAT-85 DESCRIBED

PM081344 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 52, Dec 85 (Signed to Press 23 Dec 85) p 19

[Article by V. Yakovlev, deputy chief of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Information Administration: "Exhibition in Beijing"]

[Text] The fourth international trade fair of Asian and Pacific countries, Aspat-85, was held in the PRC capital. The fair, under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asian and Pacific countries, is organized in turn by its participants. More than 1,200 trade and industrial firms from 26 countries and territories took part in this year's fair.

The PRC exhibit was the largest. It contained 8,000 items from the country's leading industrial sectors, agriculture, and crafts, the exhibits demonstrating the contemporary technical standards of industry included a vertical "processing center," oil pumping equipment, cutting machine tools with digital program control, and mockups and materials in the spheres of satellites, nuclear power, and hovercraft.

Taking part in the Soviet exhibit were 20 all-union associations belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and also the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism.

The main task of the Soviet exhibit was to contribute to the development of trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties between the Soviet Union and the PRC and the other countries participating in Aspat-85.

The Soviet exhibit aroused enormous interest among Chinese citizens, as shown by the numerous entries in the visitors' books. It is difficult to say which of the specific sections was most successful with the visitors.

Describing the Soviet pavilion, the Chinese newspaper GINGJI CANKAO wrote that specialists were particularly impressed by the electric engineering equipment, various machine tools, including those with digital program control produced by Moscow's "Krasnyy Proletariy" plant, and aircraft and helicopters.

The newspaper noted that the visitors' attention was drawn not only by the famous powerful dump trucks, but also by the Lada cars, which the Soviet Union produces in cooperation with CEMA countries and which enjoy a steady reputation in world markets.

The Soviet electrical engineering industry, the newspaper wrote, is developing fast, and the technical level of its equipment is up to advanced standards. The most outstanding examples are provided by the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES and the Ekibastuz GRES, which were displayed in mockup form.

The exhibits in the USSR Academy of Sciences section -- "Lasers and Their Application in Science and Technology" -- enjoyed great popularity.

The exhibition's "USSR-PRC" section was quite successful with the Chinese visitors. It depicted the Soviet state's consistent policy of developing good-neighborly relations with the PRC. It enabled visitors to become acquainted with the latest figures concerning USSR-PRC trade and economic ties. Over the last few years trade turnover between our countries has doubled to reach R977.8 million in 1984. Prospects for its further growth are now opening up on the basis of the 1986-1990 trade and payments agreement signed in Moscow 10 June 1985. Under the agreement, the volume of reciprocal trade will increase considerably between 1986 and 1990, totaling about R12 billion, and R3 billion in 1990 alone.

The traditions of Soviet-Chinese economic and technical cooperation are long-standing, originating soon after the PRC's formation. This cooperation was of considerable help in the restoration and stabilization of the Chinese economy. Now, in accordance with the agreement signed in Moscow, it is planned to construct 7 new industrial projects and reconstruct 17 projects in such sectors as power engineering, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, coal and chemical industry, transportation, and others with Soviet cooperation in China over the next 5 years.

On the day Aspat-85 opened, the Soviet exhibit was visited by an official PRC delegation headed by Peng Zhen, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Members of the PRC Government visited the Soviet exhibit on one of the days of Aspat-85. Li Xiannian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee and PRC president, signed the honored visitors' book. A number of other leading figures wrote remarks expressing wishes for success by the Soviet exhibit and for the strengthening of PRC-USSR friendship and cooperation.

The talks and business meetings held during Aspat-85 laid a good foundation for the further development of USSR-PRC trade. Contracts for the sale of textile equipment and other goods to a total of R1 million were concluded during the fair.

WEINBERGER, JAPANESE MINISTER ABE DISCUSS SDI

LD100019 Moscow TASS in English 0005 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, January 10 TASS -- Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, who had arrived here for an official visit, met with U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger on Thursday.

According to informed observers, during the meeting the Pentagon chief insisted that the Japanese government take an official decision on joining the space militarisation programme. The press reports that Japan has already expressed appreciation of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) and is now studying the question of her possible role in the realisation of the "star wars" programme. Both the meeting with Weinberger and the Japanese foreign minister's visit as a whole are subordinated to the task of broadening military and political cooperation between Japan and the United States.

Today Abe will meet with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT MONGOLIA IN JAN

LD091130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic in the second half of January. He has been invited by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and the government of the republic.

SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO JAPAN 'BIG EVENT'

LD091908 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 9 Jan 86

["For Peace and Security in the Asian-Pacific Region" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 9 TASS -- TASS commentator Igor Anatoliyev writes:

Eduard Shevardnadze, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, is to pay an official visit to Japan in the second half of January at the invitation of the Japanese Government. The forthcoming visit will be a big event in Soviet-Japanese relations, since it is a question of a high-level dialogue between the two neighbouring states. The ensurance of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region depends in many respects on the state of relations between them.

The visit to Japan by the Soviet minister of foreign affairs will be made in an atmosphere of a certain improvement of the climate in relations between the two countries. This has been to a considerable extent promoted by the enlivening of political contacts last year, and by headway in the solution of a number of practical matters of bilateral contacts, by the overcoming of the trend towards a decrease in trade volume, and by an intensification of exchanges in diverse fields. Thereby quite good conditions were created for the holding of constructive talks.

How these conditions will be utilised depends on the sides' approach. As far as the USSR is concerned, its principled line towards establishing relations of goodneighborliness, trust and mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan remains unchanged. We proceed from the assumption that a truly constructive dialogue between the USSR and Japan is possible if the sides focus their attention on problems on which their stands coincide, are close or may become close, and do not put to the fore the issues that divide them. This is the only and truly realistic approach which may lead to an improvement of relations between our two countries, which is required not only by the objective interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples but also by the interests of easing tension in the Asian-Pacific region and by the interests of removing the threat of outbreak of a nuclear conflict.

In recent weeks quite a number of statements have been made by spokesmen of the Japanese leadership about their intentions to improve Soviet-Japanese relations. Such statements do not remain unnoticed. It is important, however, that they be substantiated with concrete deeds. It is also of importance to realise that any attempts at linking the prospect for an improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations with calculations to wrest some one-sided concessions from the USSR will yield no fruit.

The responsibility of each state for the preservation of universal peace particularly grows in the present-day complex international situation when the threat of outbreak of a global military conflict has sharply increased. This applies the more so to the Soviet Union and Japan, considering the weight of the two countries in international politics and their economic and scientific-technical potentials. It raises no doubt that the Soviet Union's and Japan's joint efforts in solving topical international problems and, first of all, in averting the war threat, would play the role of an important factor in the strengthening of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and throughout the world. For such efforts to become a reality, it is essential to cultivate trust and mutual understanding in bilateral relations. Precisely this goal is being served by the Soviet Union's policy and by a whole number of initiatives with which our country addressed Japan in recent years. One would like to hope that this policy will be appreciated in Japan.

DPRK CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

LD091932 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 TASS -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea condemns the aggressive actions of the United States and Israel against Libya and views them as a bandit encroachment on that country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, as a manifestation of the most outrageous international terrorism. This is said in a statement by a DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman circulated here today by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY of KOREA.

An extremely tense situation fraught with the danger of war has developed in the Middle East as a result of these reckless actions by the United States and Israel. The aggressive preparations of the imperialists and Zionists are unanimously condemned by the peaceloving peoples. The United States and Israel should immediately stop the threats and blackmail against Libya. The imperialist aggressors should remember that long gone are the times when they could do what they want in the international arena.

The Korean people will further firmly side with the Libyan people and actively support in every way its just struggle against the American imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, the statement stresses.

KAPITSA CITED ON PARTICIPATION IN SEOUL OLYMPICS

SK100608 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow -- On 8 January, Kapitsa, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union, said that although the Soviet Union is against the holding of the Olympics in Seoul, it nevertheless will participate in them if they are (?held) in Seoul and Pyongyang. Saying that he knew many countries, including the Soviet Union, have no intention of recognizing the Seoul government, he stressed that he supports the holding of the Olympics in Seoul and Pyongyang. Noting that some countries, including Japan, are insisting on holding the Olympics only in Seoul, he denounced it as a cynical decision made out of political machinations aimed at manipulating the Olympics.

FAILURE OF U.S.-JAPANESE FISHING TALKS NOTED

LD100921 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 10 Jan 86

["Talks End in Failure" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo January 10 TASS -- Japanese-U.S. fisheries talks in the United States have ended without producing any meaningful result. The KYODO news service explains their failure by the U.S. delegation's having made unacceptable demands for a complete end to Japanese salmon catches in the north Pacific.

Another go at ironing out the disagreements that have cropped up will be tried at talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe who has arrived in Washington. But local observers agree that it will hardly be successful. This is why the Japanese are discussing possible cuts in seafood exports from the United States.

MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM071411 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "A Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Jan -- The triumph of the people's revolution and the guarantee of Mongolia's freedom and independence are indissolubly connected with the Land of the Soviets, Colonel General J. Yondon, Mongolian minister of defense, notes on the pages of the newspaper UNEN in an article dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the two countries.

Soviet-Mongolian relations are founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The combat alliance of our countries gave Mongolia invaluable assistance in the defense of its revolutionary achievements against encroachment by aggressors. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, the Mongolian people participated as far as possible in the struggle against the common enemy. The Soviet Union's victory saved mankind from fascist enslavement and also protected Mongolia's independence. And today the USSR's fraternal assistance helps to comprehensively strengthen Mongolia's defense capabilities.

The treaty signed 4 decades ago and renewed 20 years later has become the foundation of the inviolable friendship between the two countries and peoples, the minister stresses. It has been an important factor in building socialism in Mongolia and in preserving peace and security in the Far East.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AGAINST DRA WAGED ON 'SINISTER SCALE'

PM271400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Major A. Oliynik "Dispatch from Afghanistan": "Truth Shatters Lies"]

[Text] Major Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Oliynik has been appointed KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's permanent correspondent in the DRA. We publish his dispatch.

Kabul [no date given] -- Yet another subversive radio station, pretentiously styled the "Voice of Free Afghanistan," took to the airwaves recently. It is located in Munich, under the wing of such well-known mouthpieces of imperialism's psychological warfare as the Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. The new radio voice has an annual budget of 500,000 dollars. A Pakistani radio relay station in Peshawar is used to boost its range.

The purpose of the new radio station's programs is obvious -- to mislead the public in every possible way regarding the course of national democratic transformations and social progress pursued by the DRA leadership and to smear the Afghan people and their armed forces, who, with support from the limited contingent of Soviet forces, are resolutely rebuffing the counterrevolution.

At the same time a so-called "Afghan News Agency," set up on American dollars and with the direct participation of the CIA, is engaged in increasingly active work in Peshawar. The direct purpose of this "agency" is to propagandize the "holy war" and "heroism" of the Dushmans, and also to fabricate "incontrovertible proof" of atrocities allegedly committed by the Afghan Army and Soviet servicemen against the DRA's civilian population.

CIA staffers who have arrived in Pakistan are leading the "agency's" activity. They include a certain Mike Berry, famous for organizing the dirty television shows called "The Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan." This career CIA staffer has on many occasions secretly penetrated Afghanistan's territory. For example, in the spring of last year he was with a Dushman gang which turned the village of Yakhchal into an enormous blazing bonfire. A total of more than 100 persons -- women, children, party activists, and wounded fighters from the detachment for the defense of the revolution -- were burned alive in the village. The "results" of this bandit raid, recorded by M. Berry on film, were later passed off in the West as "atrocities" by the Afghan Army and Soviet forces. Mobile radio and television groups of bandit "propaganda workers" have been repeatedly sent into Dushman-controlled regions of Afghanistan in order to supply the "agency" with "vivid on-the-spot material."

These facts are graphic evidence that the psychological warfare against Democratic Afghanistan with the help of the mass news media empire subordinate to the CIA is waged on an increasingly massive and sinister scale. This is no accident. Having realized the total impossibility of gaining victory over the Afghan people by force of arms, the counterrevolution and its foreign patrons headed by the United States are relying on frenzied propaganda warfare.

The West's ideological offensive against Afghanistan is on an unprecedented scale. Day in and day out, more than 50 western radio voices conduct an unbridled and malicious anti-Afghan campaign on the airwaves. It has been calculated that the level of radio broadcasting to the republic has increased 30-fold over the last 5 years, and now stands at 110 hours per day. Dozens of stationary transmitters, set up with CIA money, are sited along the Afghan-Pakistani border. The most inflammatory programs are carried by "Radio Free Kabul" and "Radio Peshawar," operating from Pakistani territory.

A leading role in the slanderous pack of radio voices is played by the west's subversive radio centers -- The Voice of America, the BBC, Radio Liberty, Deutsche Welle, and Radio Free Europe. The Voice of America alone broadcasts for 6 and 1/2 hours every day in the Pashto and Dari languages. This is at present. In the near future, however, according to USIA Director C. Wick, the radio station will "get its news more efficiently to the audience in Afghanistan," since a powerful new radio transmitter is being set up for this purpose in Israel.

The radio voices, which claim to provide "objective reports," have shamelessly taken over Goebbels' propaganda principles: the greater the lie and the more often it is repeated, the greater is the chance that someone will believe it. What incredible stories the masters of slanders and disinformation invent! For example, the Voice of America recently broadcast a canard to the effect that clashes had occurred in the center of Kabul between two groupings of army subunits and that a group of army officers, supposedly including some generals, had been arrested in this connection. Somewhat earlier Deutsche Welle, quoting an "Afghan doctor" who had fled to Pakistan, broke the sensational news that Kabul's hospitals and clinics have no one to treat the sick and wounded since Afghan doctors and medical students "are trying in every possible way to dodge their duties." "Reliable" rumors are also vigorously circulated to the effect that the Mujahidin have captured (for the umpteenth time!) the cities of Herat and Qandahar.

But the efforts by psychological warfare "hawks" are in vain. The Afghan people see for themselves the fruit of the people's power and can really sense who are their true friends and who are the enemies. They react with indignation to the West's interference in their country's affairs. I was at the DRA Ministry of Defense at the time when the "armed skirmish" in the capital was reported. Lieutenant General M.Y. Sadeqi, chief of the Afghan Army Main Political Directorate, who received your KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, declared in this connection: "False anti-Afghan propaganda is a compnent of the undeclared war being waged against the Afghan people from abroad. Western masa news media have recently been producing streams of lies about Afghanistan, its armed forces, and Soviet-Afghan relations. As for the 'reliable report about an armed clash in Kabul,' there is only one word to describe it -- lies. I categorically deny the disgusting fabrications of the peddlers of disinformation."

The absurdity of the sensational report about the situation in Afghan hospitals is equally obvious. Recently I had an opportunity to visit the central military hospital and to converse with top Afghan doctors and with wounded people being treated there. The hospital's 15 treatment sections, where the wounded and the sick are accommodated, are served by more than 100 Afghan doctors and about 450 nurses and orderlies. Students are being enrolled in the military medicine faculty recently set up under the hospital. People in the hospital spoke to me with gratitude about the Soviet consultant physicians, colonels of the medical service V. Melanin, G. Chepcheruk, A. Gritsanov, and many others, who have carried out the most complex operations and have saved the lives of dozens of wounded Afghans.

Or take the latest events in the Khyber Pass zone, where Pushtun tribes have been forced to take up arms in defense of their right to be masters of their own land. The Pakistani authorities, striving to crush the Pushtuns' resistance and force them to accept the presence of the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble on their land, have used regular troops, tanks, artillery, and helicopters against the tribes. The civilian population is dying. But the mercenary radio voices are trying to misrepresent the just struggle waged by the tribes and to depict them as...Pakistan's "enemies."

. . . An Eastern proverb says: "You can't blot out the sun with your hand." No matter how frenzied the strategists of psychological war may become, they will not succeed in concealing the true situation in Afghanistan with their salvos of fabrications and disinformation or in denigrating the selfless international assistance given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people, who are confidently marching along the path of important socioeconomic transformation. Truth is always stronger than lies and slander. It is, after all, the truth.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOVIET COMBAT EXPOLITS IN DRA

PM081651 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by Guards Major V. Punchuk and Guards Senior Lieutenant A. Punko under the rubric "Scene of the Exploit -- Afghanistan": "The Sergeants' Courage"]

[Text] Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan -- The troops of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan are showing themselves to be true internationalists and worthy continuers of the combat glory of the front fighters. Our story is about junior officers representing three military disciplines and about their fearlessness, courage, and combat valor.

Birthday

Before giving the order to advance, tank commander Guards Sergeant Viktor Cherednichenko groped in his pocket for a letter from his native Kiev. It had arrived on time. He was 20 that very day. But he had not had time to reply to his parents. That night the tankmen had been roused by an alarm signal. The subunit traveled to and assembled at the exit from a valley in Kapisa Province.

Bandits had not been on the rampage there for long, but they had managed to leave their bloody signature behind.

DRA Armed Forces units had cleared the dushmans out of the valley and driven them into the mountains, and they were continuing to harry them. They were supported by Soviet tankmen under the command of Guards Captain Aleksandr Ulyanov.

The ascent became steeper and steeper. The road snaked along the very edge of a gorge and clung to sheer cliffs. Cherednichenko ordered the driver, Guards Private First Class Valeriy Yumanov, to reduce speed and keep his eyes peeled. Everything was fine for another kilometer. But at the next turn the tank shuddered violently and spun round on the spot, its track broken by an exploding mine.

The first to come round was Cherednichenko. His ears were ringing and head was spinning. Blood was oozing from his nose and ears. But Viktor readjusted his helmet, which had been knocked onto the back of his head and seemed to weigh a ton, clasped the throat microphone, and issued an order, unable to hear his own voice:

"Everyone stay put."

"He knew that he only had to stick his head out of the hatch and he would be hit by bullets fired by the ambushing enemy. And the sergeant was not mistaken. A few seconds later the armor was being pounded by bullets. The dushmans were firing from nearby slopes. None of the crew members had been seriously hurt by the blast, and the tankmen quickly returned fire.

They were supported by the crew of the tank commanded by Guards Sergeant Aleksandr Sanikovich. He not only covered his comrades but made a lightning assault and captured two bandits who were hiding among the rocks.

But the battle did not subside. The tankmen know that if they were held up there it would be to the advantage of the Dushmans, whose main force would be able to break out of encirclement. So Cherednichenko and his comrades decided to repair the vehicle under fire. While Kozachnko and Yumanov were repairing the damaged rollers and torsion shaft, Cherednichenko directed cannon and machinegun fire at the Dushmans.

Soon their tank was running again. After the battle Viktor's comrades congratulated him on his birthday. That same day Guards Capt Ulyanov put his name forward for a combat award. Now Komsomol member Guards Sgt Cherednichenko wears the "For Valor" medal.

Under Fire

A group of sappers headed by platoon deputy commander Guards Senior Sergeant Vladimir Zyubanov was escorting a column of Afghan trucks. They were taking food and fuel to the city of Gardeyz, the center of Paktia Province.

The APC carrying the Soviet sappers was at the head of the column. Guards Private First class Oleg Zaytsev and Guards Private Renat Mukhamadeyev were scanning the mountainsides, machineguns at the ready. An APC with DRA Armed Forces markings appeared up ahead. It was there, at the crossroads, that they handed the column over to an escort group of Afghan sappers.

They could have returned the way they came. But for some reason Zyubanov tarried, listening to the noise of the vehicles recede.

Suddenly there was a loud noise like thunder up ahead and a column of dust and flame could be seen soaring skyward: "mines!.."

Having reported the situation to the command center on the radio and been authorized to act, Guards Senior Sgt Zyubanov and his comrades hastened to the head of the column, negotiating the vehicles which were stuck on the road. Wounded Afghan sappers were already being given first aid.

"Follow me," Zyubanov said, leaping from the transporter and proceeding along the road with a mine detector and a probe. Behind him, in staggered formation, came Zaytsev and Mukhamadeyev. They covered 1 meter, 5 meters, 10 meters...Suddenly Zyubanov's probe hit something hard.

"A rock or what," Vladimir wondered, cautiously scratching away the earth with his hands. Then his fingers came into contact with the now familiar ribbed body of a mine. Italian antitank mine," he told his comrades.

Zyubanov had barely managed to unscrew the pneumatic fuse when a dushman bullet hit the ground next to him, raising a puff of dust.

The sappers were under enemy fire. But the APC driver acted quickly -- he powered the vehicle forward and placed it between the enemy bullets and his comrades.

The Soviet troops carried on working despite the heavy fire. Soon the way was clear and the trucks moved off again with their loads.

Guards Senior Sgt Vladimir Zyubanov has had dozens of duels with enemy mines. For courage and heroism while performing his international duty he was awarded the Order of the Red Star and the "For Valor" medal.

At the Salang Pass

The entire length of the road to the pass is difficult and dangerous. The section near the village of Orgun is a contender for the most difficult. The road is dominated by sheer cliffs and there are many concealed curves and precipices. Go a little to the right and you are scraping against the cliff wall; a little to the left and you are looking into the abyss. Enemy ambushes are frequent.

Radio car chief Guards Sergeant Vitaliy Sergeyev was on his first trip to the pass. The radio car was at the rear of the column. He was just about to report to Guards Captain Vladimir Dvoryadkin that the dangerous stretch of the route had been negotiated successfully when machinegun fire began to come from the rocks.

The vehicles accelerated, trying to escape the fire. The anit-aircraft protection gunners cammanded by Guards Lieutenant Sergey Masyuk, who were protecting the column, returned fire. But the dushmans managed to isolate the rear echelon.

"'Fall' calling 'Falcon,'" Sergeyev called over the radio. "Caught in heavy fire. Need assistance. . ."

At that Moment Vitaliy did not know that the entire column was under intense enemy fire. He was sure that help would come.

But the junior officer was not just going to sit there and wait, and he began to act on his own initiative. He placed some explosive under the radio car in order to destroy the vehicle if worst came to worst. Then he lay beneath it with some grenades. There was a letup in the Dushmans' firing. They began to approach, making short dashes from cover to cover. Obviously they thought that the solitary vechicle would be easy prey. But they were mistaken. Not for nothing was Guards Sgt Gergeyev regarded as the best gunner in the subunit. Bashing from position to postition, he fires short, accurate bursts at the enemy.

Several times the bandits tried to get near the vehicle, and on each occasion they were forced to fall back, taking dead and wounded with them. Soon fellow servicemen came to the aid of their comrade.

For courage and heroism displayed on the route across the Salang Pass Guards Sgt Vitaliy Sergeyev was cited for a major state award.

TALYZIN ATTENDS SRV DAM CONSTRUCTION CEREMONY

LD092057 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; L. Krichevskiy video report]

[Excerpts] The construction of the Hoa Binh GES on the Black River in Vietnam has entered a new stage. Today was a great day on the Black River. The construction channel was completed.

The Soviet and Vietnamese builders were warmly greeted by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. He thanked the Soviet peoole for their fraternal help to Vietnam in socialist construction. At the meeting on the occasion of the damming of the river, the head of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Talyzin, spoke.

PRK PROGRESS SINCE 'NATIONAL REBIRTH' VIEWED

PM081236 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Special Correspondent Ye. Fadeyev article: "Breakthrough After Breakthrough"]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh-Moscow [no date given] -- Red flags and banners are flying over Phnom Penh's streets and squares. The PRK is celebrating the 7th anniversary of its national rebirth.

The days of the Fifth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress come to mind. All who were present in the ("Chadomuk") hall and listened to the Central Committee report and the delegate speeches felt proud of the courageous people's achievements. The PRK's achievements are even more impressive in light of the fact that Pol Pot's men exterminated millions of the people's best sons and daughters and destroyed the social and economic structure and that all this time the republic has been forced to build and simultaneously to defend the gains of its 7 January 1979 victory.

Here are a few facts. The threat of famine in the country was already eliminated in 1980, only 1 year following the revolution. Yields of rice and other food crops have now reached 2 million metric tons and are close to the level of prewar years. More than half the rubber plantations, providing the basic export output, have been restored. Industrial output has almost trebled in comparison with 1980.

Yes, Cambodia today is at the start of the path to the future. The republic is a state of working people channeling their efforts toward the creation of the prerequisites for the gradual transition to socialism. The KPRP's leadership is a decisive factor for successful progress. Membership of the party, the leading force of the Cambodian revolution, has now increased to 7,500. Public organizations are becoming increasingly important; their development is an urgent demand of life today.

The KPRP's prestige in the international arena is growing. The republic is an inalienable link of the community of fraternal Indochinese countries, an outpost of the forces of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia. The PRK has been recognized by over 40 states and national liberation movements, including such a major nonaligned power as India. The KPRP devotes enormous attention to the strengthening and development of the PRK's ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the KPRP and between the USSR and the PRK are acquiring increasingly profound content. The Soviet Union renders assistance to the young republic in the development of its agriculture, industry, transport, education, and health care services. Soviet specialists have participated in the construction of more than 50 projects on Cambodian soil -- the higher technical institute, two power stations, a hospital, and a vocational and technical education center. Foreign trade ties between the two countries are expanding, as they are with the other socialist states. For example, Bulgaria and the PRK recently signed a commodity turnover and payments protocol under which the volume of their trade will rise in 1986 by almost 40 percent in comparison with the preceding year.

While on the subject of the republic's achievements it is necessary to mention the consolidation of its armed forces. Tempered in battles against the reactionary groupings, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] are confidently defending their people's peaceful labor.

The enemies are still persevering, and are totally unwilling to end their war against the new Cambodia. All means are acceptable in this undeclared war waged with imperialism's support: from forced discussions of the "Cambodian question" at UN General Assembly sessions to Washington's appropriation of millions of dollars in military aid to "antigovernment forces," from provocative gatherings organized by the leaders of the notorious "coalition" to visits by Washington administration leaders to the camps of reactionaries of all hues in the Thailand-Cambodia border zone. Disorder and demoralization are spreading in the bandit camps of Pol Pot supporters and other armed Khmer counterrevolutionary groupings. They are suffering one defeat after another.

The KPRAF fighters today are in control of the entire territory of the country and are reliably guarding its borders, and last year this made it possible to effect the latest withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers who had performed their international duty. And here is another fact confirming the consolidation of the revolutionary process in Cambodia. It has been decided to complete the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer units earlier than planned, by 1990.

BURMESE AMBASSADOR HOSTS MOSCOW RECEPTION

PM081220 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] U Kyee Myint, Burmese ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 3 January on the national holiday -- Independence Day. The reception was attended by T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

WAR VETERANS VISIT BURMA FOR NATIONAL DAY

PM081431 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Nikolayev dispatch: "Burma: In Festive Garb"]

[Text] Rangoon -- On 4 January the people of Burma celebrate their National Day -- Independence Day. In 1948, as a result of determined struggle against the British colonialists, Burma gained its right to independent political development.

In connection with this important jubilee Rangoon's (Makha Bandula) square is in festive garb.

At the Independence Monument which towers above the square, and in the capital's parks and stadiums, mass rallies and demonstrations will be held and also sports competitions and popular workers' contests for the title of "best in the field." Paying tribute to those who fell in the struggle for freedom, the Burmese lay flowers at the monument to national hero Aung San, organizer of the armed uprising against the foreign invaders and founder of the independent state.

On the eve of Independence Day, a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans visited Burma at the invitation of the local war veterans organization. Welcoming the delegation, (Myin Maung), chairman of the central executive committee of the central council of the Burmese war veterans organization, spoke about the active participation of the Burmese national liberation movement veterans in solving the tasks set by the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party in the economic and social spheres, in young people's patriotic education, and in the struggle to ensure Burma's unity and territorial integrity. Our participation in the joint struggle against fascism and imperialism, (Myin Maung) declared on behalf of the 170,000 members of the Burmese veterans' organization, has brought our peoples closer together in many respects. "I am confident," he said, "that the Soviet delegation's visit will not only contribute to better understanding between veterans, but will also promote the further development of existing friendly relations between our countries."

FURTHER REPORTS ON SFRY'S DIZDAREVIC VISIT

Talks with Shevardnadze

LD091304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, began the second day of his official stay in the Soviet Union with a visit to the Lenin Mausoleum where he laid a wreath. He also visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and laid a wreath there as well.

The intensive Yugoslav-Soviet talks, which began soon after Dizdarevic's arrival in Moscow yesterday, will be resumed this afternoon. Last night's 3-hour meeting between Dizdarevic and Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet minister for foreign affairs, have been described by members of the Yugoslav delegation as "cordial, very open, and friendly." The atmosphere is said to be very good and has enabled the two ministers to cover various aspects of the two socialist countries' bilateral relations. Both sides assessed these relations as being very good, meaningful, stable, and long-term.

In the exchange of views on the high level of economic, political, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, the two ministers agreed that there are still many significant prospects for promoting bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of independence; sovereignty, and respect for and recognition of differences stemming from the two countries' independent ways of socialist development and their differing international positions.

In discussing economic cooperation, the annual value of which exceeds (?7) billion dollars, the two ministers shared the view that more use should be made of the modern forms of economic coooperation and that more resolute moves should be made toward developing specialization, joint projects, and research. Great opportunities are provided in this sphere not only by the USSR's ambitious projects and plans but also by the level of Yugoslavia's technological development and its scientific and professional potential.

Today's talks are expected to focus primarily on the international situation thus completing the set of topics expected to be covered by Dizdarevic and Shevardnadze.

Dizdarevic is expected to be received by Andrey Gromyko, the head of the Soviet state, tomorrow and then to leave for a 2-day visit to the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan.

Protocol Signed

LD092004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1814 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze concluded their 2 days of talks this evening with the signing of a 3-year program regarding SFRY-Soviet cooperation in the fields of culture and education.

A dinner given by the Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister in honor of the high-ranking Yugoslav guest is underway now in the Spiridonovka villa. The host and his guest are expected to exchange toasts during the dinner.

Today's second round of Yugoslav-Soviet talks was devoted to topical international questions of mutual interest. Both sides immediately established that the international situation is very complex and difficult and full of risks and uncertainties because the arms race and war conflicts threaten peace and mankind's existence. The Soviet side then outlined their peace-loving initiatives and efforts by which they wish to eliminate the nuclear danger and liquidate obstacles that stand on the path of normalization and strengthening confidence in international relations. Particular emphasis was laid upon the significance of the U.S.-Soviet summit and the "Spirit of Geneva" which has created preprequisites for the beginning of practical solutions to some vital world problems.

The hosts stressed within this context the significance of all countries' contributing in the direction of strengthening peace and international security and particularly of the Nonaligned Movement as an important political factor of the contemporary world.

The Yugoslav side stressed that socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia continues on the path laid out by Tito. This means that it is forever and consistently committed within its foreign political activity to develop equitable international cooperation and to solve all open problems through peaceful means and negotiations. Stress was laid on the role of nonaligned countries and the Nonaligned Movement, to which Yugoslavia belongs, and on its active contribution to solving all topical question as an independent global facor in international relations. In this context, the federal secretary for foreign affairs welcomed the U.S.-Soviet summit and expressed hope that it will be continued by positive processes which will lead to concreter results particularly in the disarmament field.

Since Yugoslavia has a positive attitude toward all efforts in this direction, the Yugolav side welcomed the significant initiatives by the USSR and its leader, Mikhail Gorbachev.

Views also were exchanged on the prospects and state of affairs of the Geneva negotiations, as well as the negotiations in Stockholm and Vienna. The Yugoslav side stressed the need to ban all nuclear arms tests and nuclear weapons deployment as well as the transfer of the arms race into space. In the part of the talks devoted to tackling the existing hotbeds of crisis in the Middle East, South Africa, Central America, and Southeast Asia, as well as in other parts of the world, the Yugosalv side stressed the need for all countries to participate in this, with full respect for their independence and their inalienable right to decide their own fate independently.

Political Contacts 'Expanding'

LD091943 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 9 TASS -- Talks ended here today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze and the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic.

The minister expressed satisfaction with the ongoing development of relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles and accords recorded in Soviet-Yugoslav documents adopted on the results of summit meetings. The meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev and Yugoslav leaders in 1985 gave a new impulse to cooperation between the USSR and Yugosalvia, the CPSU and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. It was noted that bilateral political contacts are constantly expanding, that mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation have [as received] reached a high level.

When discussing the situation in the world the sides stressed that the prime task at the present responsible stage of international relations, the solution of which requires the efforts of all states, big and small, is to scale down the arms race on earth and to prevent it in outer space.

Having noted the big importance of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, which has created preconditions for improving the international situation and lessening the danger of outbreak of nuclear war, the participants in the talks pointed out the need to continue efforts to consolidate its results in practical deeds. The sides confirmed their resolve to facilitate every way the continuation of the European process, the easing of tension, the strengthening of security and the development of peaceful cooperation in Europe.

The positive impact of the Nonaligned Movement on the international situation, its growing role in developing equal political and economic cooperation and consolidating universal peace were emphasised.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Shevardnadze Dinner Speech

LD092005 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan (TASS) -- E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today gave a dinner in honor of R. Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Present at the dinner were L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials. On the Yugoslav side were officials accompanying R. Dizdarevic.

Addressing his guest, E.A. Shevardnadze said: We have every reason to be in a good mood over how affairs have turned out between our countries in the past year. In that year important meetings were held between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and party and state figures of Socialist Yugoslavia, which are of fundamental importance for the further deepening of mutual understanding and cooperation.

Much has been done to expand political contacts and interparty links, interaction in the international arena, and the development of mutually useful exchanges in the spheres of culture, science, technology and trade. At the present time it may be stated with satisfaction that the pulse of Soviet-Yugoslav relations is stable and normal.

We look to the future with confidence, knowing that the foundation upon which our friendship has been reborn [vozrodilas] is sound and has been tested by life, and that feelings of comradeship and mutual respect have grown stronger.

The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have agreed that there are universal principles and norms that must be strictly observed in relations between states. A common denominator here is recognition of the sovereignty of each people and every country and their entitlement to determine their own fates and independently to choose their path of development. A stable, sound and just peace can exist only in a world of equals, equal not in strength, but in rights and duties.

Even today, however, one comes across the world view which postulates that "some are more equal than others." It is this premise that lies at the basis of the philosophy of so-called "new globalism," invented in Washington to justify its hegemonist policy.

Behind all this lies a frank and flaunted contempt for the sovereignty of states, for their right to build their lives as they wish.

"New globalism" is not an abstract theory. In practice it is manifested in the desire to force one's will on peoples. The forces that personify it arbitrarily set about punishing countries not to their liking. They always have some kind of birch rods in hand with which they want to frighten the "disobedient." An example of this is their attempts to frighten Libya. It is subjected to an economic blockade and threatened with direct armed intervention.

The peoples will not accept the concept of "curtailed sovereignty" and will not adjust their freedom and independence to fit in with arbitrarily interpreted "U.S. security interests." We can see how the Arab world rallies together and comes to the defense of the Libyan people. The unity of the Arabs is a guarantee that the aggressive plans against Libya will be foiled. Opposition to the anti-Libyan plot is being shown by all progressive countries. The organizers of the plot are themselves becoming isolated internationally in this respect.

In their opposition to interference, pressure and diktat under whatever pretext they are carried out, the anti-imperialist forces can continue to count on the Soviet Union's firm support. "Its sympathies," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has stated, "are wholly on the side of peoples struggling for their inalienable right to decide their destiny independently and freely and struggling for independence and social progress."

It is impossible, however, not to also see another aspect of these attacks on the bulwarks of international stability. They are being activated at a time when people in the world have begun to speak with hope of the "spirit of Geneva," linking to this the prospect of reducing tension, and returning to the policy of detente in the mutual relations between states.

Then forces who would like to obstruct this make themselves known. They bring the Geneva understandings under fire. The process begun in Geneva corresponds to the interests of the peoples. The peoples want a transfer to constructive, mutually beneficial cooperation between states in these spheres.

Soviet-Yugoslav trading and economic contacts are developing successfully; in essence there are no problems between us here. This situation is predetermined by the fact that the USSR and Yugoslavia are socialist states, building their relations on the principles of full equality, mutual benefit and comradely mutual assistance. We conduct trade and economic affairs with consideration for the interests of each other; we use a form of mutual reckoning [raschety] which suits both sides, and do not permit debts to accumulate. Moreover, at this same time we are striving to stimulate the development of individual works [proizvodstvo], and are helping particular branches of the economy in our own countries to cope with difficulties that arise. In doing this, of course, neither we nor you have any thought of linking trade and economy matters with anything else.

Unfortunately, some of our partners forget this golden rule. There are governments in the Western world who see trade deals as an opportunity to obtain something like "double profits", by adding extra conditions to the cost of the goods which have nothing to do with trade operations. If anybody thinks that policy can be made in this way he will be bitterly disappointed both in politics and in trade. And on the contrary, conscientious and honest trade can create the premises for a constructive political dialogue. The same can be said about links in other spheres.

In questions of war and peace the Soviet Union and Socialist Yugoslavia speak and act from common positions. We see our task in the removal of the nuclear threat, in lessening the threat of war, and in curbing the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the U.S. "star wars" program and the position of those states which in one way or another are linking up in its implementation. This is a military program from beginning to end. It is intended for obtaining supremacy in space, in order to have the means of exercising dominion on earth. Governments which are being drawn into the implementation of such a dangerous project must know this.

A high appraisal is given in the Soviet Union to the active work of Socialist Yugoslavia on behalf of peace, for the establishment in the mutual relations between states of the principle of peaceful coexistence, and for the strict observance of the requirements of the UN Charter and the norms of international law. This activity has brought your country deserved international authority. Well-known is the role of Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement, which is an important force in the modern world and which has our undeviating respect.

We value the open and sincere character of our relations and the strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples, and will do everything so that this continues.

Dizdarevic Dinner Speech

LD092013 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1929 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan (TASS) -- Our cooperation is characterized mainly by its growing multifaceted character and ever richer content which corresponds to our mutual interests, said Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, speaking today at a dinner given in his honor by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committe and USSR minister of foreign affairs. The thorough exchange of opinions and political dialogue at various levels are broadening and taking on a permanent character in our mutual relations, he indicated.

Socialist, nonaligned Yugoslavia, the federal secretary for foreign affairs noted, is doing its share for the cause of maintaining peace and creating the conditions for the unhindered development and security of all the peoples and countries of the world. The policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement, to which Yugoslavia belongs and to which 100 countries are members, have demonstrated themselves as a positive factor in contemporary international relations.

He stated that Yugoslavia welcomed the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva as an important step in the direction of improving the international situation and easing tension. R. Dizdarevic pointed out that Yugoslavia had welcomed all important Soviet initiatives in the spheres of disarmament, resuming dialogue and confirming the policy of negotiations. All this meets with a positive response and support in Yugoslavia and throughout the world.

The world expects that with the revival of dialogue, the talks in Geneva, Stockholm and Vienna will lead to the first steps in the direction of disarmament. Above all, we have in mind the need to ban tests of all nuclear weapons, and of course, to renounce and ban their use, the need to prevent the transfer of the arms race into space and to achieve an agreement on reducing and eliminating all types of weapons of mass destruction.

There can be neither a relaxation of international tension nor progress to a more stable peace if one does not immediately address the settlement of existing crises and hotbeds of tension, the federal secretary stated.

Yugoslavia is following with great concern the development of events in the Mediterranean region and the Near East where a new, dangerous sharpening of the situation is taking place, accompanied by direct threats, the use of force and hostile intervention. We decisively condemn the aggressive threats of Israel directed at a number of independent Arab countries, in particular the Libyan Jamahariyah. Our country has always decisively spoken against and now speaks against any threats of force or other forms of pressure which are directed against the basic principles of the mutual relations between states, against peace and stability in their part of the world, R. Dizdarevic stated.

TANJUG Report

LD092348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2055 GMT 9 Jan 86

["Didarevic-Shevardnadze Toasts" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] Minister Shevardnadze emphasized at the beginning of his toast that he could say with satisfaction that his talks with Federal Secretary Dizdarevic reaffirmed that the USSR and Yugoslavia agree on the fact that there exist universal principles and norms in international relations between states which should be strictly observed. Their common denominator, according to him, is the recognition of the sovereignty of every nation, every country, and its right to determine its own fate and to independently choose the path of its own development.

Stable, lasting and just peace, Shevardnadze continued, can only exist in a world of equals not in strength, but according to rights and obligations. He went on immediately to say that at the present time there exists the view that "some are more equal than others." It is precisely on this premise that, as he said, the "philosophy of new globalism" is founded, of which he claimed that "it was thought up by Washington to justify its own hegemonistic policies." He characterized this as an attempt "to impose its own will on other nations" and to frighten the "insubordinate." As evidence of his assertion he cited the latest events surrounding Libya.

Continuing his toast the host emphasized that the process begun in Geneva is welcomed by all nations. He went on to warn that "there are those who set up the Geneva talks as a target."

Speaking about Soviet-Yugoslav trade and economic ties, Shevardnadze emphasized that in the present talks it was jointly assessed that these are developing successfully. In his view, this is "natural, because both are socialist countries and build their relations on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit and comradely reciprocal assistance." He said that the SFRY and the USSR maintain their economic relations bearing in mind their own interests, and making use of the form of internal accounting which is in the interests of both sides and attempting to "stimulate the development of individual areas of production." In this context the Soviet foreign minister also positively assessed the ties between the two socialist countries in other areas as well.

He stressed as particularly important the special concern to continually deepen and enrich cooperation in all directions. In this context, Shevardnadze added, "we see as the most important aspect of our relations the fact that they are serving peace and contribute to the strengthening of international security."

At the end of his toast, Shevardnadze said that in the Soviet Union "there is high regard for the active role of Socialist Yugoslavia in the cause of peace and the affirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations, and strict observance of the UN Charter and the norms of international law." "This", the Soviet minister emphasized, "has won Yugoslavia international authority." Shevardnadze emphasized as well the role of Yugoslavia in the Nonaligned Movement which represents "an important force in the contemporary world and enjoys the continued respect of the USSR."

"We sincerely value the open, sincere character of our relations and the increasingly firm friendship of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples, and we will do everything we can for this to remain so in the future as well", Eduard Shevardnadze said.

In his reply to the toast Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, drew attention to the contribution which the present talks in Moscow give to comprehensive Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and the exchange of views on current international issues. He also expressed satisfaction at the fact that this time again both sides stated that very good results have been achieved in numerous fields of cooperation between the two socialist countries and that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU are highly developed. He noted that Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation is characterized by increasingly diversified and rich content in keeping with their mutual interests and needs.

Fruitful economic cooperation, which is constantly developing and progressing, Dizdarevic stressed, is a very important field in our comprehensive relations, and experience shows that long-term programs can ensure stable development and help raise the quality of cooperation to a higher level. Dizdarevic mentioned a need for developing cooperation and specialization, in order to create conditions for the better use of the existing potentials and the speedier introduction of modern scientific and technological achievements.

Talks and meetings between Yugoslav and Soviet leaders have always been of special importance for the development of our relations, Dizdarevic said, because the comprehensive exchange of views and a political dialogue at all levels are promoting our mutual relations and becoming an exceptionally important practice for our mutual understanding and for the establishment of common interests and possibilities for cooperation. Within this context he laid emphasis on the importance of the principles of the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement and other such documents which were later adopted and those principles have been proven as the irreplaceable basis of relations between Socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia and the USSR.

Taking about topical international questions, Dizdarevic noted that the situation in the world is difficult, because the arms race, war conflicts and hotbeds of crisis and increasingly deeper gaps between developed and undeveloped countries are threatening peace and the survival of mankind.

Yugoslavia, Dizdarevic said, consistently directs its entire foreign policy activity toward the development of international cooperation on an equal footing and the resolving of all problems by a peaceful way and by negotiations following Tito's example, thus contributing to efforts to preserve peace and create conditions for the unhindered development and security of all the peoples and countries of the world. The Nonaligned Movement, to which Yugoslavia belongs, reaffirmed itself as an irreplaceable positive factor in modern international relations.

The active contribution of the Nonaligned Movement, as an independent factor in international relations, to all the positive processes in the world and particularly to the process of reviving a necessary political dialogue and negotiations on the consolidation of detente as an universal process is undoubtedly recognized and sought after.

Within this context he welcomed the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva as an important step toward the improvement of the international situation and expressed hope that positive developments succeed it, thus leaking to concrete results, above all in the sphere of disarmament and the elimination of the hotbeds of crisis. The Yugoslav Government positively views all efforts aimed at halting the arms race, stressed Dizdarevic, welcoming Soviet proposals and the initiatives of the USSR and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in this direction.

He went on to say that under these conditions of revived dialogue the world is expecting that negotiations in Geneva, Stockholm and Vienna yield initial results in the direction of disarmament -- a ban on all nuclear tests and on the use of nuclear weapons, as well as a ban on transferring nuclear weapons to space.

According to the federal secretary for foreign affairs "there can be no reducing of tension and no peace without the immediate tackling of the existing hotbeds of crisis in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America, Southeast and Southwest Asia and other parts of the world." And this cannot be done "without the participation of the countries and peoples concerned and without full respect for their inalienable right to decide their own destiny," Federal Secretary Dizdarevic said.

Meets With Gromyko

LD100756 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0745 GMT 10 Jan 86

["A Meeting in the Kremlin" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jan (TASS) -- A conversation between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, began in the Kremlin today.

Raif Dizdarevic is in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR NATORF

LD091912 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] President Andrey Gromyko has received in Moscow the credentials of the new Polish ambassador, Wlodzimierz Natorf. At a ceremony in the Kremlin he voiced satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-Polish relations. He said the Soviet Union closely cooperated with brotherly socialist countries in its efforts to rid humanity of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. At present, President Gromyko said, the Soviet Union is intensively preparing for the 27th congress of the Communist Party. The party, he said, has adopted the policy of accelerating the economic and social development of the country. This policy is combined with a foreign policy course of stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it in space.

KUZNETSOV MEETS DANISH RADICAL LIBERAL DELEGATION

LD091930 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1656 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov in the Kremlin today received a delegation of the leadership of Denmark's Radical Liberal Party led by Helveg Petersen, leader of the party and its parliamentary group. The delegation is in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

ITALIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS 27 DEC-8 JAN

PM091128 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Jan 86 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric "International Trade Union Movement": "Visit Over"]

[Text] A delegation of the Italian General Confederation of Labor [CGIL] comprising CGIL Secretary General L. Lama and CGIL Deputy Secretary General O. del Turco visited the USSR from 27 December 1985 through 8 January 1986 at the invitation of the AUCCTU. In addition to Moscow the delegation visited Leningrad, Vladimir, Suzdal, and the Uzbek SSR and familiarized themselves with the work of trade union organizations at industrial enterprises and in agriculture.

Talks were held at the AUCCTU with the participation, on the Soviet side, of AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev; AUCCTU Deputy Chairman A.P. Biryukova; AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin; and V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department. The sides exchanged information on the activities of Soviet and Italian trade unions and discussed questions of bilateral and international trade union cooperation, above all in Europe, and of cooperation between Italian and Soviet trade unions in the struggle for peace and disarmament, noting here that the Geneva meeting creates an opportunity to make the transition from the present state of dangerous confrontation to a constructive quest to improve the international situation on the basis of reducing the threat of nuclear war breaking out, substantially reducing nuclear missile arsenals, preventing an arms race in space, and ending it on earth.

The talks were held in a friendly and frank atmosphere. The CGIL delegation has left for home. It was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev; AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin; and V.Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Department.

FIRST OF CRUISE MISSILES FOR FRG ARRIVES

LD092308 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1457 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 9 Jan (TASS) — TASS commentator Lev Aksyonov writes:

The first of 96 U.S. cruise missiles which are to be sited [razmeshcheny] on West German soil in accordance with the NATO "two-track decision" of December 1979, has been delivered to FRG territory. Reporting this, the ARD television company pointed out that this first-strike weapon will be installed at the U.S. military base at Hahn.

Statements by certain West German officials in this connection stress, not without an element of satisfaction, that the NATO schedule for the siting of the new missiles is being carried out with "scrupulous accuracy."

But if those who blindly follow the policy of the Washington administration can feel a certain satisfaction, the same can certainly not be said of the millions of ordinary West Germans who hold a diametrically opposed position on the "missile problems." On the very day that the "winged death" was delivered to the FRG, in the town of Hasselbach, near which the base of Hahn is situated, a mass protest demonstration took place against the escalation of the nuclear missile arms race.

Right-wing political and public figures in the FRG are pointing out with disquiet that considerable damage has been done to the security of West Germany, on whose territory 108 Pershing-2 missiles are already in place.

Even if one does not attempt predict the lethal consequences of the implementation of the "missile decisions" of NATO for the FRG in the "event of armed confrontation", the presence of these weapons in peacetime creates a real threat to the very lives of the citizens of this state. Thus, since the start of the siting [razmeshcheny] of Pershing-2 missiles in the country, several accidents with these missiles have already been recorded, which only thanks to chance did not result in disaster. Now, however, with the appearance of cruise missiles this threat is sharply intensified.

KOHL DISCUSSES FRG POLICY ON SECURITY ISSUES

LD092309 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, January 9 TASS -- West Germany Chancellor Helmut Kohl today held his first press conference this year, devoted to foreign policy objectives of his cabinet for the forthcoming period and East-West relations.

Undoubtedly, 1986 will for the most part be under the influence of the talks under way between the two great powers and also the second summit meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, said the head of the Bonn government.

Kohl spoke at length on questions of "promoting peace and security", improving East-West relations and the striving of the West German Government for progress in reaching an interim agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles, in issues of banning nuclear weapon tests, and imposing a complete and universal ban on chemical arms.

Noteworthy is the fact that the words of the federal chancellor do not tally with Bonn's concrete deeds. It is exactly the Federal Republic of Germany, as one of the European countries, which holds a far from constructive stand on all of these issues. For instance, the West German Government sanctioned and deploys new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in its territory. It is on these days that the first of 96 deadly cruise missiles, allotted to the Federal Republic of Germany, has been delivered to the Hundsruck forest area, the site of the U.S. Han military base.

Bonn has so far failed to give a proper response to the proposal of the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia for the opening of talks on setting up a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. It trots out as a pretext an argument that regional solution of this problem will allegedly hamper the process of complete and universal prohibition of chemical arms.

Heedless to strong protests by public at large against Washington's ominous designs to develop the much-vaunted U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative", the West German Government sanctioned West German firms' involvement in the "star wars" programme.

Responding to a question by TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy if they in West Germany are aware of the negative consequences for the development of East-West relations of the moves to scale up the arms race and spread it into outer space, Helmut Kohl dodged a direct answer saying that the stand of the West German Government on this issue was known.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON FRG SPENDING ON 'MILITARY MUSCLE'

LD071106 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 7 Jan 86

["West Germany Building Up Military Muscle" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 7 TASS -- "Among the European NATO members the Federal Republic of Germany is the most obedient follower of U.S. aggressive quarters: course of confrontation with socialist countries," the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA said. "The ruling coalition is doing everything for the Federal Republic to retain its role as the outpost of imperialism's aggressive militarist strategy in Europe. More than 40,000 military facilities have been made available to NATO allies there. There are more military exercises staged in the Federal Republic than anywhere else. Last year alone they totalled more than 5,000, including 14 large-scale manuevers each involving up to 40,000 men and 10,000 units of combat hardware."

After recalling that the West German Government has been the only one in Europe to consent to the development of American first-strike Pershing-2 nuclear missiles on the territory of its country, the paper went on to say:

"According to estimates by the North Atlantic bloc's leadership, the Bundeswehr is even today, without having any nuclear weapons of its own, the strongest NATO armed force in Western Europe. It accounts for half of all the bloc's ground troops in central Europe as well as of its air defense forces and weapons, 30 percent of warplanes and 70 percent of ships in the Baltic Sea. Some 25 Bundeswehr generals and admirals at present occupy high posts at NATO staffs.

"In the FRG they do not stint money for building up the military muscle," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA said. "The Federal Republic's military spending is growing with every passing year. In keeping with a bill on the country's state budget in 1986, which has been endorsed by the Bundestag, the lion's share of the appropriations will again be directed for military purposes. Actually one in four marks in the FRG's state budget will be spent on costly military programs."

FRG REVANCHISTS FLOURISHING UNDER CONSERVATIVES

LD080027 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 7 JAN 86

[Text] Moscow, January 7 TASS -- By TASS commentator Igor Maslov:

It is a custom to greet the New Year by making good wishes. Oddly enough, some people in the Federal Republic of Germany prefer to make sinister ones. I am talking about super-revanchists -- the ring-leaders of the "Association of Germans from Silesia" Herbert Hupka and Herbert Czaja of the "union of Expelees." As if acting by mutual agreement of following someone's command, both of them published libelous stories in the revanchist press bulletins. Once again they advocated the recarving of the post-war frontiers in Europe and called for "the restoration of Germany including all of its territories." In doing so, they do not bother to conceal when they speak of such a "restoration" they mean the joining of the traditionally Polish lands.

As we see, there is truly no limits to the impertinence of the revanchists. The democratically-minded public of West Germany and other countries strongly rejects the attempts of the "external has-beens" on the treaties signed by the F.R.G. with the U.S.S.R., the Polish People's and the German Democratic Republic -- the treaties that seal the inviolability of the European frontiers. And still Hupkas and Czajas continue their revanchist preachings.

The question arises: Why out-and-out revanchism is flourishing in West Germany with such strength? The answer is simple: The government of right-wing conservatives lovingly cares for the revanchists. Members of the government, including the chancellor himself, not only attend the noisy provocative gatherings of the "associations", but also make speeches praising the incorrigible.

And one more point: The escalation of revanchism is closely linked with further militarization of the F.R.G., the process of its being turned into a launching pad for U.S. and NATO nuclear missiles. That process, in all probability, fuels futile hopes in Hupka and his Ilk.

NETHERLANDS STANCE ON NUCLEAR ISSUES EXAMINED

PM081645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Drobkov "International Notes": "The Netherlands on a NATO Leash"]

[Text] The Hague, -- In recent weeks the Netherlands has again felt the sharp tug of the NATO leash. The leadership of the North Atlantic bloc and a number of its most bellicose members have declared their dissatisfaction with the country's behavior.

What is it that has so upset the North Atlanticists who only recently applauded the decision by R. Lubbers' right-centrist cabinet to accept the new U.S. nuclear missiles on the Netherlands soil in 1988? What caused the displeasure in NATO was the Netherlands government's declared intention to ensure that the country is relieved of some of its nuclear tasks.

In return for its concession to the NATO militarists in accepting the medium-range missiles, R. Lubbers' cabinet expressed a desire to renounce its commitment to maintaining two squadrons of F-16 aircraft, armed with nuclear bombs and missiles, and 13 orion aircraft with nuclear depth charges on board. The F-16's have the job of "defending" northern areas of the FRG and the Orions, and in the even of conflicts, would ensure NATO superiority in sea lanes in the North Sea. It is the Netherlands' aim that the F-16's and Orions should carry only conventional weapons.

Thus, ruling forces were hoping to sweeten the missile pill and stem the continuing protest movement. At the same time, the Netherlands Government was hoping somehow to reinforce its assurances that it wants to curb the nuclear arms race in Europe. Finally, by taking this step the parties of the ruling coalition intended to facilitate parliamentary approval of the U.S. missile agreement. As is known, the plans for the deployment of cruise missiles here have been criticized by some deputies from the ruling majority as well as by the democratic opposition parties.

But the NATO leadership preferred not to give the Netherlands the slightest hope of a possible curtailment of its nuclear role. There were harsh words from Brussels in the shape of a special message from the NATO secretary general.

General B. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, was dispatched post haste to the Hague. Addressing the local Atlantic committee assembly, the U.S. general categorically rejected efforts to reduce the number of nuclear tasks.

According to him, such an action could set a dangerous precedent for NATO. Moreover, in accordance with the bloc's nuclear strategy, the U.S. general explained, in the event of a conflict as many allies as possible would join in or, in other words, share common responsibility for using nuclear weapons. The deployment of the new nuclear missiles in the Netherlands, B. Rogers tried to demonstrate, in no way releases the country from its other commitments.

The general's revelations placed R. Lubbers in a very awkward position. Apparently, the NATO supreme commander can publicly repudiate statements by the government of a member country. This unceremonious behavior has graphically demonstrated the state of relations within the North Atlantic bloc.

The incident involving the message from Brussels and the general's pronouncements in The Hague have created definite tension in the Netherlands relations with NATO. The tension was confirmed at the recent sessions of the bloc's leading bodies. During the Brussels "winter Atlantic marathon" the Netherlands representatives were subjected to new pressure both by NATO officials, headed by the bloc's Secretary General Lord Carrington and by the heads of a number of allies' military and diplomatic departments.

The attacks on the Netherlands position were sharpest at the meeting of NATO military ministers. The Brussels paper LE SOIR wrote that NATO had "launched an assault on the Netherlands windmills," and the Netherlands Defense Minister J. de Ruiter was placed "in the dock" by the allies.

Representatives of three Netherlands parliamentary commissions are to go to NATO headquarters in Brussels soon. The newspaper NRC HANDELSBLAD reported that they would be holding "informal consultations" with the bloc leadership on various aspects of fulfillment of the missile decision. This also concerns problems pertaining to the reduction of nuclear tasks. A number of parties represented in parliament refused to send their representatives on these commissions to Brussels since they said that NATO's actions patently demonstrate that parliament will not be given the chance to "clarify the situation" during these consultations. The paper ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD noted that the allies "will not have the slightest inclination to review the agreements" on the Netherlands' nuclear tasks.

ITALIANS VIEWPOINT ON SDI, GENEVA DETAILED

PM081727 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent G. Zafesov article: "A Crucial Stage: Italy, After the Geneva Meeting"]

[Text] Rome, Jan -- Time, passing rapidly, has not only not diminished Italy's tremendous interest in the meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Geneva but, on the contrary, has provided an opportunity, after the initial assessments, to understand the event's significance in greater depth, to examine the full variety of its aspects more attentively, and to link it with Italy's own prospects and future. In several years' work in the country, I cannot recall an occasion when any theme has remained so long in the press, on the television screens, and in Italians' conversations.

In Italy, as everywhere else, the Soviet-U.S. summit was awaited with impatience and hope, the talks were followed with unremitting attention, and on completion the results were assessed with a rare unanimity. For example, Italian President F. Cossiga stated to Rome journalists that the USSR-U.S. talks "inspire great hope."

Prime Minister B. Craxi noted that the meeting's results meet the aspirations and hopes of the world's peoples and the decision to accelerate the Soviet-U.S. nuclear and space arms talks being held in Geneva will undoubtedly help to improve overall relations between countries with different socioeconomic systems and strengthen stability in the world.

The conclusion may be drawn from B. Craxi's interview in the newspaper IL MESSAGGERO that Italy would like to be more actively involved in resolving the main problems affecting the entire world's interests. In the Prime Minister's opinion, the Western European countries, which on the one hand support close contacts with the United States, have at the same time urged Washington to show moderation in its relations with the East. A similar theme was heard in a speech by F. Piccoli, chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, who said: "We are satisfied that the two sides are holding talks, but that is not enough. It would be a mistake to believe that our fate depends solely on these mighty interlocutors."

The Western European countries have differences of approach to the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). Italy is committed to the concept expressed by Foreign Minister G. Andreotti that "it is too early to give an opinion on SDI's political and strategic significance...."

It is noticeable that in Italy there is no single approach to "star wars" either. Some leaders of the major concerns have yielded to the temptation of trying to profit from involvement in SDI. However, they are also aware here that in the implementation of the "star wars" program Washington's last thoughts are about exchanging "advanced technology" with other countries. Above all the Pentagon needs the intellectual potential of foreign scientists and engineers, including Italians. This, among other things, was what Eliseo Milani, an independent left senator, said in conversation with your PRAVDA correspondent.

It is perfectly obvious that the idea of the space arms race arouses caution among Italian politicians and scientists and clear alarm among the broad strata of the country's population. Guided by common sense, they compare the fact that the USSR is ready to reduce its nuclear arsenals with the fact that the United States is preparing to deploy weapons in space.

The Italian physicist and Nobel prizewinner Carlo Rubbia was sharply negative in his assessment of the SDI plans. "I regard as absurd the very idea that to achieve technological progress it is necessary to develop [razrabatyvat] new methods of annihilating people. And science cannot be a secondary product, becoming a by-product as it were of military programs." The scientist believes the SDI program to be dubious scientifically and devastating economically. "People must be made aware," the scientist says, "that this money is being thrown away. Even if SDI is implemented from the scientific viewpoint, we should not forget the ancient story of the shield and the sword. The strengthening and improvement of the shield immediately leads to the hardening and better tempering of the sword. This path leads to deadlock. Is it not better to talk about peace and the development of science, real science?"

Since the Geneva meeting the majority of Italians seem to have taken a new look at many things, including their country's fate and situation, within the framework of the entire complex of international relations. They are inspired with hope by the foreign policy course of the USSR, which is ready to begin at least with interim solutions. They welcome with satisfaction the Soviet proposal to completely free Europe of nuclear weapons. At the same time the stance taken by the United States and NATO, whose aggressive circles remains spellbound by their old concepts, causes concern to Italians.

Ordinary Italians are also worried by the fact that U.S. cruise missiles capable of threatening the USSR and other socialist and Mediterranean countries have been deployed on their territory. They are also alarmed by the permanent presence in the Mediterranean of the U.S. 6th Fleet, which has been taking part in provocation against Lebanon, Libya, and other Arab states.

"Yes, the Geneva meeting undoubtedly made the world more stable," Michele Festa, a Rome bank official, said. "We regard the future with greater hope but cannot forget that there are foreign nuclear missiles on our soil. Aircraft from U.S. aircraft carriers fly wherever they like in our skies. In the hijacking of our passenger ship the 'Achille Lauro,' the U.S. side behaved as though the incident had happened in Texas. Like many of my fellow-countrymen I was offended by such impudence. We Italians want to transform the Mediterranean into a sea of peace but for that the Near East problem must be resolved by political means. Neither strongarm pressure nor separate deals are suitable for that."

Italian communists are sharply critical of the U.S. Administration's aggressive course. On the Geneva meeting, A. Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, stated: "Its outcome is positive. It is important that it produced a resumption of dialogue and that the decision was taken to hold a new meeting." In particular he noted the need to continue resolutely struggling with renewed strength, above all against the plans for the creation [sozdaniye] of space arms.

In conversation with us, Senator Olivio Mancini said: "The Soviet Union has demonstrated good will, realism, and dynamism in all its disarmament proposals. Their significance must not be understimated. And Western Europe cannot underestimate them. In Italy, of course, there are certain representatives of the business world who would not be averse to profiting from the U.S. 'star wars' plans. But that is an incidental matter. Our country's real and universal interest is directed toward strengthening peace, saving civilization, and developing economic cooperation in all spheres. I do not agree that Italy's future is linked solely with the West. I am convinced that it is also linked with the East and political, economic, and scientific ties with the socialist countries."

The senator spoke about historical experience, which showed that rivalry in the arms race on earth has not produced anything positive. Why expand its sphere and transfer it to space? "I can see a more realistic path," he said, "a path of gradual, steady, and verifiable disarmament. In terms of their significance the problems discussed in Geneva go far beyond the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations alone. Incidently, the Soviet leader more than once positively stressed Europe's independent role. For the West European countries it is now time to utilize the Geneva climate to more actively establish our continent's interest in peace and cooperation. It is the West European government's turn to speak."

The country's business circles also assess the results of Geneva positively. In conversation with us, Luigi Remigio, president of the firm "Interexpo," said: "Of course, it was not to be expected that the meetings would instantly produce the kind of understanding which would immediately change the situation which has arisen. However, the meeting between the two states' leaders lived up to our quite reasonable optimism and confirmed the real potential of dialogue. It marked the beginning of the search for new ways to resolve the most acute present-day problems. Politics and business relations are interconnected: the more in step they are with each other, the more favorably the situation in the world develops."

As for working class Italy, its attitude was expressed in brief and moving terms by Serio Costarelli, a railroad worker: "Our hopes have been revived. Now more than before I believe that future generations will not see the terrible face of war. But for that it is necessary to begin working seriously for peace this year, Peace Year, and that applies to all peace-loving states and all people of goodwill who oppose the arms race and support a space without weapons and the banning of nuclear tests."

'REFORGER-86' IN AZORES CAUSING ALARM IN PORTUGAL

LD100033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Viktor Anikin report from Lisbon]

[Text] NATO strategists are attaching increasing significance to bases on the Azores Islands and the Madeira archipelago in the realization of their militaristic plans. At present the U.S. air base at Lajes is being actively used by the Pentagon as a staging point for U.S. forces taking part in the large-scale NATO forces maneuvers denamed "Reforger-86" being held on FRG territory. Recently military transport aircraft carrying U.S. soldiers have been frequently guests on the Portuguese territory of the Azores archipelago, from where they have proceeded to West Germany. This year, for the first time in the last 6 years, the Pentagon has brought into play its base in Lajes to check its readiness in suport of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

NATO circles are also increasing their activity on the Azores Islands. In a few days time the NATO executive committee will arrive on the archipelago for talks about expanding the rear material maintenance of the group's naval forces. At issue first and foremost is the construction of new fuel dumps on the territory of Ponta Delgado, the capital of the Azores archipelago. The Pentagon and NATO are also not allowing the buildup of their presence on the Madeira archipelago to slip from their control. Construction of an air base is proceeding at accelerated rates on the island of Porto Santo. The heightened attention of U.S. and NATO militaristic circles to Portuguese island territories is causing increasing alarm among the Portuguese public, which right fully sees in this a threat to the independence of the country and the security of its population.

MORE REPORTS ON U.S.-LIBYAN TENSIONS

Al-Qadhdhafi News Conference

LD100820 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, January 10 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan Jamahiriyah Mu'ammar Qadhdhafi strongly condemned the United States and Israel, accusing them of pursuing a policy of state terrorism on the international scene. Speaking at a news conference here, he stressed that Washington in its striving for world dominance and for satiating its imperial ambitions completely disregarded the interests of other nations. This can be seen from the example of Western Europe, he said. Deploying its medium-range missiles there, the United States actually turns the Western Europeans into nuclear hostages. U.S. military bases in the Mediterranean pose a serious threat to peace, too. American imperialism, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed, is the archenemy of nations, be it the Europeans, Africans or Arabs. The Libyan leader called for freeing the Mediterranean from the U.S. military presence.

Israel Preparing Strike

LD100340 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Israeli rulers are preparing to strike at the Palestinian refugee camps in Yemen. The number of Israeli reconnaissance flights have markedly increased recently over the Red Sea and the Israeli attack aircraft have repeatedly violated the airspace of Saudi Arabia heading south.

Thus Washington and Tel Aviv are preparing, behind a screen of unlimited rhetoric by the Zionist leaders and their American protectors about the Arabs' international terrorism and the alleged need to combat it by all means, to carry out fresh terroristic acts at the state level against the sovereign Arab states such as Syria, Libya, and Yemen, and they intend to continue the genocide of the Palestinian people.

This is the imperialists' and Zionists' reply to the international community's call on Israel and the United States to stride on the path of the just settlement in the Middle East.

They do not want, in Washington and Tel Aviv, to take into consideration the outcome of the political deliberation of the UN General Assembly where the representatives of the Arab countries and the socialist countries and many of the Nonaligned Movement countries have demanded Israel and the United States to adopt a constructive stand toward the settlement of the Palestinian question based on the respect of national rights of every people. It was noted, during the deliberations, that the most practical ways leading to peace in the Middle East is the convocation of an international conference according to the known Soviet proposals stipulating the participation of all concerned parties in it.

However, Washington and Tel Aviv catagorically refuse to agree on the convocation of such representative conference. Moreover, a campaign of threats and military intimidation is being launched now against the Arab countries which refuses to accept the American-Israeli plan to the so-called partial settlement which is beneficial to the Zionists only, or to make concessions or to let the Palestinian issue go to oblivion.

It is understood that the stand of Libya, Syria, and Yemen does not please the U.S. Administration which seeks with Israeli help to establish absolute control over the areas rich in oil and occupies an important strategic position.

It is also natural that the United States and Israel simply fear the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East as the Arabs would be able, if it was convened, to present a just and honourable solution to the Middle East issues and could depend on their collective efforts and the support of the true friends.

Many Arab politicians and social personalities see in the Soviet peaceful initiatives regarding the settlement in the Middle East as a realistic basis for achieving a durable peace to the peoples of the region.

The Soviet Union, furthermore, does not seek any unilateral benefits in convening this international conference. It sees in it an effective means to end the state of war which has continued for many years in the Middle East.

If the Soviet stand was stated in one sentence it could be said that the Soviet Union cannot stand by on the settlement of the Middle East questions because it is not indifferent to the destinies of the peoples of the region, and that the principled firm loyalty to the course of the just, real, and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East and the solidarity with the Arab peoples have been confirmed in the new draft of the Soviet Communist Party's program which will be discussed during the next month during the regular congress of the Soviet communists.

SAM Deployment 'Implicitly' Confirmed

AU091411 Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 9 (AFP) -- A Soviet weekly today implicitly confirmed that Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles (SAM) are deployed in Libya.

In a commentary condemning U.S. economic sanctions against Libya, the weekly LITERARY GAZETTE said Syria and Libya "have deployed anti-aircraft missiles to ensure their defence from possible outside attack," but did not specify.

U.S. officials have said Libya is deploying 12 launchers at its Guardabiyah base on the Gulf of Sirte for Soviet-made SAM-5 missiles with a range of 320 kilometers (about 200 miles).

The weekly said Libya and Syria had deployed the missiles within their territory because Israel and the United States believe they have the right to "dictate" to the two Arab countries "what they can and cannot do."

Libya considers the Gulf of Sidra part of its territorial waters.

Libya Backs Airport Attacks

AU091334 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, Jan 9 (AFP) -- An official Libyan spokesman said here today Libya supports the recent Rome and Vienna airport attacks, carried out by "freedom fighters," while it is "against terrorism."

Salim Hiwaydi, a member of the Libyan Peoples' Bureau (embassy), added at a news conference at the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) offices that Libya was not responsible for the attacks.

"Libya is by no means for terrorism. It is against terrorism but recognises the sacred nature of the resistance struggle," he said.

"We do not carry the responsibility for these acts, but we support them for they are acts of struggle for freedom. We are not terrorist and do not support terrorism, but consider these facts as revolutionary.

"Libya will not yield to the pressures of imperialism, for the Libyan people have sufficient dignity not to fear the enemy, it will know how to resist it, it can produce everything it needs and it will not get out of its depth."

PLO charge d'affaires Rami Al-Sha'ir told the news conference -- called on instructions from PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat -- that Palestinians may have taken part in the airport attacks, which "discredited" the Palestinian resistance.

But it was "obvious" that the attacks had been organised by the Israeli and U.S. secret services, the Mossad and CIA (Central Intelligence Agency.)

Such acts, Mr. Al-Sha'ir added, "which discredit the Palestinian resistance and the national Arab liberation movement as a whole, are perpetrated by enemies of the Palestinian people, or at their instigation.

"It is possible that Palestinians participated in the actions in Rome and Vienna," he said.

But, he added, "certain hostile secret services can make use of young people who do not always realise the consequences such acts can have, nor that they can serve as a pretext for an American action against the Arab countries.

"Such acts are motivated by an elevated sense of partriotism, but have to be judged with caution ... and one cannot say the Palestinian people are a people of terrorists.

"It is perfectly obvious," Mr. Al-Sha'ir added, "that these acts of terrorism committed by anti-Arab services against innocent people give the United States and Israel a pretext to perpetrate terrorist acts on the international scale."

Anti-U.S. Demonstrations Continue

LD091832 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, January 9 TASS -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, pointed out the need to safeguard peace, security, and stability in the Mediterranean in his address at a meeting with the ambassadors of Western countries to Libya, the newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID reports.

Mass demonstrations of protest against the provocative measures of the U.S. Administration against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the continued threats of a U.S.-Israeli aggression have taken place in the cities of Zawiyah, al-Khums, Sabhah and many other population centres of the country.

Participants in the manifestations have stated their resolve to thwart the attempts of Washington and Tel Aviv to make Libya give up its independent anti-imperialist course by armed blackmail and economic blockade.

PLO's Qaddumi Cited

LD091335 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Fes, January 9 TASS -- Washington's hostile policy against Arab and other Moslem countries has been denounced by the participants in the conference of the foreign ministers of the countries, members of the Islamic Conference Organization.

The United States is rendering all-round assistance to Israel and is a direct accomplice in its crimes and evil deeds in the Middle East, said in his speech Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The American administration, he stressed, conducts the policy of state terrorism and brigandage in the Middle East region, Central America and other parts of the world. Provocations and undisguised threats of armed invasion of Libya is yet another proof of aggressive designs of American imperialism, said Faruq Qaddumi.

Austrian Refutes Libyan Link

LD092210 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Vienna, January 9 TASS -- Karl Blecha, Austrian minister of the interior, today refuted reports that the members of the terrorist group that made an armed raid on the Schwechat international airport near Vienna on December 27, last year, had arrived from Libya. These inventions are being circulated during the anti-Libyan campaign which has now been launched in the West. Speaking at a press conference, Karl Blecha stressed that neither had there been any proofs that the attackers had "received support on the part of Libyan authorities" in this or that form.

CORRECTION TO IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON U.S. POLICY

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "IZVESTIYA on U.S. Designs," published in the 8 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 6 fourth paragraph, line six:

...that the USSR, as a Black Sea power, has a ...(changing "Mediterranean" to "Black Sea")

TASS INTERVIEWS NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD092316 Moscow TASS in English 2127 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Managua, January 9 TASS -- Presidents of the United States succeed each other but the policy of the "Northern Empire" towards Latin American countries remains invariable. It continues to be based on gross intervention in their domestic affairs and disrespect for people's right to self-determination, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto told TASS Correspondent Sergey Gorbunov.

Sixty years ago, in his address to the Congress U.S. President Calvin Coolidge justified the military intervention by U.S. marines in Nicaragua by the allegation that the latter was of strategic importance to the United States and, hence, it could not allow the emergence of an "unfriendly government" in it. Today, too, the White House believes that the U.S. "vital interests" in Latin America call for subordinating the continent to U.S. dominance. Therefore, the emergence of an independent state on Nicaraguan soil provokes hatred of U.S. imperialism, its attempts to crush by fire and sword the gains of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

The changed correlation of forces on the international scene compels Washington to look for new forms and methods of aggression against peoples which embarked on the road of national liberation, Miguel d'Escoto said. Today, the United States is out to destabilize people's power in Nicaragua by cat's paws, acting through the Central American regimes, compliant to them, and Somocista mercenaries. The U.S. Administration looks for false pretexts to justify this undeclared war, charging Nicaragua with "violating human rights" and "terrorism". In the meantime, the United States denies the Nicaraguan people the right to life by practicing institutionalized terrrorism. The main danger stems from the Reagan administration's refusal to admit the irreversible character of the Sandinist revolution and stake on preparations for direct military intervention against the republic, the Nicaraguan minister furthermore said. Like Augusto Cesar Sandino, who embarked on the struggle against the marines sent by C. Coclidge to Nicaragua, today's generation of Nicaraguans will stand up for the defence of their freedom, independence and national dignity. Nicaragua comes out for normal relations with the United States, Miguel d'Escoto said in conclusion. However, it is high time for the U.S.A. to understand that the times of dictatorial regimes, like the Somoza tyranny, which trade in national sovereignty, sunk in the Lethe. Nicaragua, at one with the whole of Latin America, demands equality respect for its lawful rights.

Further on Interview

LD100916 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Managua, January 10 TASS -- The unwillingness of the Reagan administration to respond to the Soviet Union's proposal on prevention of the arms race in outer space testifies to its intention to continue the military blackmail policy, said Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto in an interview to TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov. The minister highly assessed the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at putting an end to tests of nuclear weapons and reducing their arsenals. The Soviet Union has always been distinguished by the tireless struggle for peace, said Miguel d'Escoto. The Soviet people know what are the horrors of war. They saved mankind from fascism at a cost of 20 million lives. No wars were ever waged on the U.S. territory, and Washington unhesitatingly kindles wars in other parts of the world. The United States, the minister stressed, builds its foreign policy on denial of international law, on aggression and sabre-rattling. That imperialist course manifests itself in all deeds of the Reagan administration, specifically in its irresponsible approach to disarmament problems.

U.S. INTERAMERICAN POLICY EXAMPLE OF 'TERRORISM'

LD081834 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 8 Jan 86

["International Norms as Washington Sees Them" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

International terrorism, arbitrariness and violence that have been made state policy by Washington are nothing new in the activity of the U.S. ruling cirlces. History shows irrefutably that before, too, in order to achieve its hegemonistic aims, to suppress recalcitrant peoples and governments, the United States gave preference to armed brigandage and various methods of power pressure.

Let us recall, for instance, the bloody events in Panama 22 years ago. On January 9, 1964, Panamanians staged a mass demonstration of protest against Washington's policy, the policy aimed at the perpetuation of the United States sway over the Panama Canal and the adjoining Panamanian territory. The participants in the manifestation demanded, specifically, that the Panamanian flag should be flying over the then Panama Canal Zone alongside the U. S. flag. In answer to that just demand, the U.S. military authorities issued an order to open fire on peaceful Panamanian citizens. 23 people were killed, more than 400 wounded. Such was the tragic outcome of that massacre which caused stormy anger and indignation all over the world.

It is apparently impossible to give an estimate of the number of victims of the interventionist policy of the U.S. ruling circles in Latin American and Caribbean countries. In any event, the number runs into hundreds of thousands. For almost since its very formation over two centuries ago the United States has constantly been striving to expand its territory, to enslave other peoples and countries and annex their lands. Over that period the United States almost doubled its territory for which purpose it unleashed annexationist wars more than 200 times, launched armed interventions and resorted to all sort of military ventures.

Revealing the aggressive character of the United States actions in the U.S.-Mexican war in mid-19th century, prominent Mexican historian Fuentes Diaz noted that the Washington government had flouted all the fundamental norms of international law, the basic principles of coexistence among peoples, justice, dignity and civilization, and morals, and what [words indistinct] very important it checked democratic and peaceful aspirations of millions of North American citizens themselves. This characteristic is wholly applicable to the United States present-day aggresssive actions, for instance, against Nicaragua, and to the United States recent piratic armed invasion of Grenada.

Just as ever, Washington is now pursuing a policy of utter disregard of the interests of other countries and peoples and banks on the armed force as the main instrument of this policy. And present-day assurances of the Washington leaders of their striving for peace are nothing else but a camouflage of the [word indistinct] hegemonism. In reality they do not even conceive of a time when peace should reign everywhere. As U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said, Washington does not even plan to live in conditions of absolute peace. And such attitudes are not at all circumstantial. They have the nature of a doctrine, they stem from the essence of the policy of the [word indistinct] U.S. Administration. This is shown clearly, specifically, by the programme "new Interamerican policy for the eighties" prepared by Ronald Reagan's advisers and known as "Santa-Fe [word indistinct]". It bluntly proclaims that war, rather than peace is regarded as the norm in international affairs.

FBIS-SOV-86-007
Friday
10 January 1986
Vol III No 007 Supp C07

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

USSR National Affairs

Vol III No 007 *10 Jan 86*

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Politburo on Quality, Congress, Other Issues *[PRAVDA 10 Jan]* ..... R 1
Reasons for Scientist's Disappearance Pondered *[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 25 Dec]* ..... R 1
Academician Bromley on National Question *[PRAVDA 4 Jan]* ..... R 2
Yeltsin Tours Moscow Plant, Discusses Urban Plans *[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 5 Jan]* ..... R 4
Failure to Implement Social Projects Noted *[Pryakhin]* ..... R 5
Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium Personnel Changes ..... R 6
Elections, Retirements *[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 7 Dec]* ..... R 6
Water Resources Chairman *[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 8 Dec]* ..... R 6
Alma-Ata First Secretary Koychumanov Replaced *[AFP]* ..... R 6
Central Asian KGB Border Guard Conference Held ..... R 6
Chimkent Obkom Elects Besmarev New Secretary ..... R 7
Uzbek Committee, Party Members Removed ..... R 7
Briefs: Moscow Population Increase ..... R 8
Azerbaijan Trade Unions

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Reportedly To Encourage Joint Ventures *[DPA]* ..... S 1
Association Director Writes on Bashkir Oil *[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 4 Jan]* ..... S 1
East Siberian Power Industry Problems Analyzed *[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 1]* ..... S 2
Cherepovets Blast Furnace Encounters Problems ..... S 3
Moldavian Socialist Pledges for 1986 Reported *[PRAVDA 7 Jan]* ..... S 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts' Training Chief on Space Progams ..... U 1
Solar Energy Power Station in Space Planned ..... U 1
Soviet Antarctic Research Team Begins Work *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Jan]* ..... U 1
CSA Official Urges Centralized Computing *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Dec]* ..... U 1
Academician Says Man at 'Point of No Return' ..... U 2
Buryat ASSR TV Reception Expanded, Improved *[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 3 Jan]* ..... U 2
Soviet Journal Interviews French Cosmonaut ..... U 2
Briefs: Uzbek Television Relay ..... U 2

Politburo on Quality, Congress, Other Issues
PM101110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
10 Jan 86 p 1

[Headline "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the tasks confronting party and local soviet bodies, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and labor collectives to bring about a fundamental improvement in the quality of output and to use all available reserves to this end. As was stressed at the meeting, the problem of output quality is being brought to the forefront of all our practical work today. It is upon this that the fuller satisfaction of society's requirements and the Soviet people's growing demand for goods and services ultimately depend. Having taken working peoples' numerous suggestions into account, it has been recognized as expedient to draw up practical measures to step up work in this direction to bring about a fundamental advance in the improvement of output quality in the near future, and not to only fulfill, but overfulfill the planned targets for an increase in the production of top-category goods and to put new types of materials, machinery, equipment, and consumer goods into production.

The need was pointed out to still develop more widely socialist competition aimed at improving the quality of output, and to enhance the personal responsibility of chiefs and specialists at enterprises for creating the organizational, technical, and economic conditions necessary to ensure high labor productivity and output quality.

With the aim of further developing and improving the consumer cooperative movement's activity and enhancing its role in the implementation of the USSR Food Program and the solution of socioeconomic tasks in the countryside, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision that outlines measures for further improving services to the rural population, strengthening the material and technical base of cooperative organizations and enterprises, allocating the means of transport to them, and giving them the necessary financial and other aid.

Particular attention was paid to augmenting agricultural produce procurement, increasing consumer goods production, and improving the work of cooperative organizations at kolkhoz markets. In addition, the decision envisages extending supplementary advantages and privileges with regard to wages to certain categories of consumer cooperative society workers.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU decision was adopted, regarding the introduction of an addition to the wages industrial and office workers in enterprises, establishments, and organizations located in the southern areas of the Far East, in the Buryat ASSR, and in Chita Oblast. These additions will be applicable for an uninterrupted length of service which will be calculated as of the beginning of the current year. Government proposals were approved on raising benefits for the children of servicemen serving for a fixed period and on paying state benefits to widows with children but who receive no pension for them upon the loss of the breadwinner.

The Politburo adopted a decision creating political civil aviation bodies. These bodies are charged with tasks connected with leading party political and ideological and educational work, improving the activity of party, Komsomol, and Aeroflot's other public organizations, and strengthening worker discipline and raising their responsibility for ensuring flight safety, high efficiency, and work quality.

At the sitting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, certain issues related to preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the activity of Soviet representations in international organizations, and the implementation of the party's cadres policy, also were examined.

Reasons for Scientist's Disappearance Pondered
PM031142 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian
25 Dec 85 p 12

[Unnamed own correspondent interview with Academician N.N. Moiseyev: "Who Was Vladimir Aleksandrov Hampering?" — date and place unspecified]

[Excerpt] On Friday 13 December a USSR Academy of Sciences statement was published which stated that V.V. Aleksandrov, a Soviet scientist and staff member at the USSR Academy of Sciences Computer Center, who had been taking part in an international conference of city municipalities which have declared themselves nuclear-free zones (the conference was held in Cordoba) disappeared without trace 1 April this year in Madrid before flying home. Despite repeated insistent requests from the Soviet embassy in Spain and the USSR Foreign Ministry that the Spanish authorities take all necessary measures to find the Soviet citizen and provide information on his fate, no clear response has yet been received from the Spanish authorities. Appeals by the USSR Academy of Sciences to Spanish scientific organizations have also failed to produce results.

Just who is V.V. Aleksandrov? Who could need his disappearance? A *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* correspondent put these questions to Academician Nikita Nikolayevich Moiseyev, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Computer Center.

[Moiseyev] It is clear who could need it... N.N. Moiseyev said. It is clear... by removing Vladimir Valentinovich Aleksandrov (I do not want to say physically, I wholeheartedly hope that he is still alive) two tasks were resolved simultaneously. First, a person who had largely helped to ensure that during the recent unusually difficult years for Soviet-U.S. relations the thread of cooperation between Soviet and U.S. scientists was not finally broken was removed from the scene. Now, after Geneva, this cooperation is gradually starting to be restored, but just a few months ago our scientific sphere — the mathematical modeling of global biosphere processes — was virtually the sole area where this cooperation had been maintained without any noticeable damage. And V.V. Aleksandrov — a brilliant scientist and an unusually lively, sociable, or, as we say nowadays, personable man — was right at the center of that cooperation. With his disappearance communications were instantly broken. There is nobody to replace him. There is no other such person on our side or the U.S. side. That

is the first reason. The second... He is one of the scientists who has made the weightiest contribution to scientific research, thanks to which the consequences of a nuclear war have been placed before the entire world in an entirely new light — even more terrible than before. We all saw Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's televised press conference in Geneva and we all heard his words: "Under present conditions it is no longer just a question of confrontation between two social systems but of the choice between survival and mutual destruction... I want to stress that I especially use the word 'survival' not to dramatize the situation and whip up fear but to ensure that we all profoundly sense and realize the realities of today's world." I do not know how others reacted, but when I heard those words I immediately thought of our work on modeling the global climatic consequences of a nuclear war. Those consequences, I repeat, are the most terrible thing imaginable today. And Vladimir Valentinovich Aleksandrov repeatedly discussed them in recent years when speaking at various congresses, seminars, and symposia held in various countries, including the Cordoba conference. And this would also not be to the liking of those who are striving to play down the horrors of nuclear war and present it virtually as conventional warfare merely waged with slightly more powerful weapons and, under the cover of this reassuring talk, to deploy more and more arms systems, including space arms. In short, the reasons for V.V. Aleksandrov's removal were as tangible and real as they could be.

[Correspondent] Did he use any information in his work which could have been of interest to any foreign intelligence service?

[Moiseyev] Absolutely none. He was doing purely academic work. All his underlying data and the results he obtained were published in the open press... [passage omitted comprising Moiseyev's personal reminiscences about Aleksandrov]

Academician Bromley on National Question

PM081553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 86
First Edition p 4

[Interview with Academician Yu.V. Bromley, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Ethnography, by A. Ivkin: "The Peoples and Their Rights"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Ivkin] Questions of relations among nations and ethnic groups and of states' nationalities policy occupy an important place in the acute ideological struggle between capitalism and socialism. In this context anti-Soviet propagandists utilize in particular the thesis current in bourgeois science which states that the national question cannot be resolved in principle udner any socioeconomic system, including socialism. In your opinion, what is the real situation regarding the solution of the national question under socialism and capitalism?

[Bromley] In prerevolutionary Russia, for example, the national question meant primarily national oppression and the inequality of nations' rights. This question, a remnant from the past, has been successfully resolved in the USSR, as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes. Soviet power's very first steps led to the elimination of the exploitation of some nations by others and ensured the full legal equality of the peoples' rights. Subsequently the question of removing their inequality in terms of levels of socioeconomic and cultural development arose. During industrialization, collectivization, and the cultural revolution that inequality was also basically removed.

Special mention should be made of the fact that the rapprochement of national cultures in the USSR has by no means caused them to lose their originality; furthermore, this process has been accompanied by the creation of new national cultural values, the embodiment of the international within national forms, and the rebirth of many progressive elements of traditional culture which had disappeared.

Of course, the dynamics of the development of such a large multinational state of ours even now produces quite a few new questions and problems relating to the joint life and labor of the nations inhabiting it. The range of tasks arising in this connection was outlined by M.S. Gorbachev, who noted that paramount significance at the present stage of our state's development is attached to such problems as the rational deployment of productive forces and their further integration in the general national economica complex, the deepening of of the interaction and mutual enrichment of cultures, the stepping up of contacts among nationalities, the selection and placement of cadres both at the center and in the repubiics, and of course the education of working people of all nationalities in the spirit of the indestructible principles of proletarian internationalism and Soviet patriotism. All this is to ensure the further improvement of national relations, the harmonization of interaction among people of all nationalities in our country, and the intensification of their community within the framework of the united Soviet people. The strengthening of friendship among the peoples is a key question of state policy under socialism.

Capitalism does not even tackle this task, acting according to the principle of "divide and rule" and enflaming national discord everywhere. In this context the most important objective precondition for the aggravation of national relations in the capitalist world is the fact that the tendency toward the unequal development of countries and peoples — a tendency characteristic of the imperialist era and observed in its initial stage by V.I. Lenin — continues to function there. Under conditions of the general crisis of capitalism the correlation in the levels of economic development of the major capitalist countries changes, the gulf between them and the developing countries widens, and differences among peoples within capitalist states themselves grow. Hence the acuteness of inter-nation relations and, correspondingly, the great heat of the ideological struggle around the national question.

The antihumanism inherent in capitalist society is clearly manifested in the bourgeois interpretation of the national question. This is reflected in various attempts to validate in theoretical form the unequal rights of the peoples and in the preaching of national and racial exclusiveness, which bourgeois ideology has constantly done and continues to do. In its extreme form it is manifested in the "theory" of the natural superiority of some peoples over others, a "theory" whose monstrous content was revealed by Hitlerism. Unfortunately, such "arguments" are current nowadays, too. They are used to try to "justify" racial

discrimination in the United States and Britain, rampant segregation in South Africa, and the Zionist policy of genocide against the Arabs.

[Ivkin] How is the national question correlated with human rights in the two opposing social systems?

[Bromley] In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 and in other international documents developing its provisions, the concept of "human rights" has various aspects — besides the economic, political, legal, and cultural aspects there is also the ethnic or national aspect. Furthermore, national equality is one of the main aspects of the human rights problem. It is no coincidence that it graphically demonstrates the contrast between capitalism and socialism.

The exercise of Soviet citizens' equal rights before the law irrespective of racial and national origin is guaranteed, as Article 36 of the USSR Constitution defines, by the policy of the all-around development and rapprochement of all nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, by educating citizens in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and by the opportunity to use their native language and the languages of other peoples of the USSR.

In societies characterized by class antagonism the unresolved nature of the national question also gives rise to the acuteness of the human rights problem. Capitalism, although proclaiming the equality of nations in some countries, in fact reinforces national and racial oppression. This is inevitable for the capitalist system no matter how much bourgeois ideologists try to hide its real nature by hollow phrases on the "human rights" theme. The state of national relations in such countries as the United States and Britain, not to mention South Africa and Israel, provides a great many examples of brutal national discrimination and daily infringement of the rights of national minorities or, in the case of South Africa, the majority of the population.

There has long been a racial problem in the United States. Under the present administration discrimination against people on the grounds of color has become particularly intense and the civil rights of black and other "colored" Americans are most flagrantly violated there. It is indicative that this section of the population was the first to be hit by the drastic reduction in social programs and other measures adopted during the implementation of "Reaganomics." According to recent figures, unemployment among black Americans is running at 15 percent — more than double the national figure. Since 1981 the proportion of blacks with incomes below the official poverty line has increased from 34.2 percent to 46.5 percent. Instances of racial violence and punitive actions by the authorities have become more frequent.

Things are reaching the stage of appalling crimes, as happened in Philiadelphia last May. The whole world was shocked and angered by the way the police in the "City of Brotherly Love" dealt with the black residents of a district in the city when they dropped a bomb on them, burning alive members of the religious organization "Move" while those who tried to escape the fire were driven back by police using guns.

Or take the position of the American Indians — 49 percent of this group are unemployed, and the figure is even higher for individual tribes. Thus unemployment totals 65 percent among the Laguna Pueblo Indians, and among the Navajo Indians (the biggest Indian enthnic group) it is 75 percent. The average annual earnings of Indian families are far below average U.S. earnings, and their average life expectancy does not exceed 44 years. When their patience runs out and they demand that their situation be improved, the authorities take massive reprisals against them and throw the leaders of the Indian movement behind bars. The name of Leonard Peltier, the Indian civil rights leader who has been languishing in prison for many years on trumped-charges, is on everyone's lips now.

Let us now take a look at West Europe. In its industrially developed countries immigrant workers are doing the dirtiest, hardest, and worst paid jobs. These are the outcasts of the modern capitalist society in the truest sense of the word, and there are more than 10 million of them in EEC countries.

Attention must be drawn to the enormous discrepancies between the levels of elementary education and literacy in the various parts of the capitalist world. One cannot fail to recall here that the elimination of illiteracy was one of the first tasks and programs which the victorious socialist revolution tackled. Peoples who had never had a written language acquired it and their voice rang out in the chorus of world culture.

[Ivkin] It is common knowledge that the socioeconomic and cultural development of formerly backward peoples is accompanied by a blossoming of their national consciousness. Proceeding from this fact, bourgeois Sovietologists have concluded that the socialist federal system will be subject to centrifugal tendencies. Clearly, here too they are drawing a parallel between their own experience and socialism?

[Bromley] Quite. Our ideological opponents are applying their own yardstick here too. National development engenders political conflicts when the new social realities do not fit into the framework of the old structure based on oppression and inequality. And this is exactly what happens under capitalism.

Under socialism peoples do not have to "struggle" for their rights. In our country inter-nation relations are built on equality, mutual advantage, and mutual assistance. The USSR's peoples know that their national interests and aspirations are satisfied to the fullest extent within the socialist federation.

Bourgeois Sovietologists usually cannot understand, or rather do not want to understand, a most important feature of the national processes taking place in our country, namely the dialectic unity between two trends — national development on the one hand, and the rapprochment between nations — that is, their internationalization — on the other. Both trends are closely interconnected, as can easily be seen in various spheres where national relations manifest themselves.

[Ivkin] The slogan "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" is the most succinct expression of proletarian internationalism. Our revolution carries it on its banner, as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program confirms. Yet, according to claims in the works

of many bourgeois experts in the sphere of national relations "nationalism is the strongest ideology" because it is allegedly rooted in the subconscious, while internationalism is a cultivated sentiment, introduced from the outside, and therefore less deep-rooted. What do you say to this?

[Bromley] The term "nationalism" is frequently used quite loosely in foreign literature. It is used relatively widely as a substitute for such concepts as "national consciousness" and "national interests," which leads to an unjustified hyperbolization of the role of nationalism.

Nationalism is a multifaceted phenomenon. It is an ideology, a policy, and a social practice in the sphere of national relations. Bourgeois nationalism regards the nation as the highest form of human community, as the unity and identity of the interests of the classes and social groups which make up the nation.

Marxism-Leninism's approach to the phenomenon of nationalism is concretely historical. V.I. Lenin insisted that it is necessary "to distinguished between the nationalism of an oppressor nation and the nationalism of an oppressed nation." However, there is only a limited historical justification even for the nationalism of an oppressed nation, determined by the measure of its general democratic content directed against the oppression. As for the oppressor nation, its nationalism in conditions of monopoly capitalism represents an instrument of imperialist policy which is bound up with the assertion of the nation's exclusiveness and its hostility toward other peoples.

Socialism, by destroying the roots of class antagonism in internation relations, creates the preconditions for overcoming bourgeois nationalism. However, vestiges of the latter are a relatively tenacious phenomenon. This explains the importance which the CPSU attaches to combating them. It is no accident that the draft new edition of the CPSU Program speaks of the need for intolerance toward manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, national narrow-mindedness, and national egoism.

It is important to understand correctly the mechanism of the development of nationalist notions and sentiments. People are born without national consciousness. It develops during their lifetime, it is not rooted in their subconscious. This is why key importance is attached to purposeful internationalist education. It must begin at school, or even at the preschool age.

Nationalism from the psychological viewpoint is one of the aspects of egoism — a glorification of what is "your own" at the expense of "others": Thus, your customs and traditions are good, while other people's customs and traditions are bad or dubious. Proletarian, socialist internationalism puts class interests before national interests and involves, at the psychological level, the readiness to understand and accept the unconventional and to cooperate with people who are different.

Internationalism has its historical roots, which include the traditions of international cooperation. No national culture can exist in isolation. Cultural development has always presupposed borrowing from others and interacting with them. The cultural isolation of a nation inevitably leads to its backwardness.

At the international level, the expansion of cooperation between peoples and the consolidation of internationalist positions is becoming one of the key preconditions for peaceful coexistence between peoples and states. It seems natural that it should be the Soviet Union — a multinational state which is successfully tackling the problem of inter-nation relations — which put forward the policy of peaceful coexistence between states and peoples on a worldwide scale and is translating it into reality.

Yeltsin Tours Moscow Plant, Discusses Urban Plans

PM091146 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattribued report: "Working for the Sake Of the Future")

[Text] The output of Moscow's No. 2 clock and watch plant enjoys wide fame in our country and abroad. However, what has been achieved is not the collective's limit. In the 12th 5-Year Plan a large-scale program for the enterprise's retooling and modernization is to be implemented which will make it possible to further enhance the precision and reliability of its output.

During a visit to the enterprise by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, key questions of the plant's technical, economic, and social development were at the focus of his conversations with the work force.

During his familiarization with the work of the assembly and engineering shops and in conversations with workers, B.N. Yeltsin inquired about the plans to introduce highly productive equipment and consistent efforts to cut prime cost, save nonferrous metals, and master the production of new high-quality goods. It is the duty of the collective of Moscow's No. 2 clock and watch plant, which occupies a responsible position in the forefront of modern production, to advance steadily in all spheres of scientific and technical progress. It was noted that it is essential in this work to pay constant attention to progressive forms of labor organization and the improvement of the system of moral and material incentives, attaching paramount importance to qualitative indicators. After all, without bringing the human factor into play the utilization of the most advanced technology cannot be sufficiently effective — the decisive role in achieving our goals belongs to the working people.

During a tour of shops and the plant's canteen, medical station, and museum of labor glory and in conversation with enterprise and public organization leaders, questions of the need to markedly improve the working and leisure conditions of the plant's work force and the enterprise's social sphere in general were pressed. Creating a favorable atmosphere for peoples' creative and committed labor in the collective must be the paramount concern of party and trade union organizations and economic managers.

B.N. Yeltsin was accompanied on his visit to the No. 2 clock and watch plant by L.A. Borisov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and M.S. Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems.

B.N. Yeltsin; V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; secretaries, members, and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau; deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom; and heads of a number of municipal organizations took part yesterday in an examination and discussion of materials devoted to Moscow's urban development plans held at the Main Architectural Planning Administration. Wide-ranging questions of the capital's development in the near future and the longer term and ways to ensure the best possible living, working, and leisure conditions for the capital's inhabitants were discussed. Potential for the further development of the construction industry with a view to accelerating the construction and improving the quality of housing and sociocultural facilities was analyzed. Various options in the creation of new mass construction areas and the construction and reconstruction of houses in built-up areas, including so-called preservation zones and especially the capital's center which constitute a national asset, were considered. The conference emphasized that it is necessary, while further developing industrial methods of construction, to take care to ensure variety in architectural and urban development options and to preserve and develop Moscow's distinct character not just in areas that are being rebuilt, but also in new development areas; it is necessary to organize competitions with broad public participation on individual capital urban development and modernization issues. Existing old architectural structures could — and therefore should — be better utilized to satisfy cultural needs.

Questions pertaining to construction and reconstruction in Moscow were discussed in close coordination with the key tasks of the city's socioeconomic and cultural development, notably the solution of transport problems, provision of the population with a sufficient number of trade enterprises, public catering establishments, municipal and consumer services facilities, health care and preschool establishments, sports and recreation complexes, and other leisure facilities.

Moscovites' sociocultural problems and tasks in the provision of amenities can only be resolved comprehensively, the conference emphasized. This demands coordinated action on the part of all municipal organizations and also a pooling of the efforts of the organizations and enterprises which operate on the capital's territory and the population. After all, the development of Moscow is a common cause and this must be understood and felt by every worker no matter what his job, by every Muscovite. Throughout — from the center to the outskirts — Moscow must be a city where favorable living and working conditions have been created for millions of Muscovites, it must be a beautiful city, well provided with amenities.

There was a lively exchange of views and discussion at the conference. It was deemed expedient to continue to periodically review specific problems in the capital's urban development as they crop up. In recent days B.N. Yeltsin visited a number of trade enterprises, familiarized himself with the resolution of questions pertaining to the provision of the city with amenities, this organization of Muscovites' leisure, and holding of children's New Year festivals.

Failure to Implement Social Projects Noted

LD072254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by political observer Georgiy Pryakhin]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades. In front of me is a letter which in my view deserves to be brought to the attention of a wide audience. Here is the letter itself, and three whole pieces taken from the local newspaper. They deal with the town of Torzhok, and about the town's only urban house of culture. You know, the first thing that strikes you when you read this letter, is how many different ways you can talk about what is essentially one and the same thing. For example, I shall quote you a report from the plenum of the Torzhok Gorkom: No little importance in political and educative work is being acquired by institutions of culture and sport. Specific work is being done in the town and rayon to expand the network and to strengthen the material and technical basis of club institutions and sports facilities. At the same time the work does not fully respond to increased demands. Finally, it is necessary constantly to improve the forms and methods of work of institutions of culture and sport.

The second note enclosed with this letter was printed in the "Deputies' Request" column, and has a far more concrete headline: "How are Repairs Going on the House of Culture?" Finally, the third note with perhaps the most eloquent headline: "Repairs at a Snail's Pace." There you have the answer to the question, as they say. The difference in style is forgiveable. It is quite possible that the newspaper report was compiled according to the old pattern, and does not convey the businesslike nature of the gorkom plenum which was devoted, incidentally, precisely to the work of institutions of culture and sport. That is possible. And it would still be all right if these notes had been written in the reverse order, chronologically. But it is all exactly the contrary: Both the "Deputies' Request" and the "Snail's Pace" note were published after the gorkom plenum. And this raises serious doubts about both its efficiency and the efficacy of its decisions.

I shall now quote the letter itself from TV viewer Grigoryeva: We hear a lot of loud and fine words spoken about the task of the urban party organization to fulfill the 12 June 1985 decision of the CPSU Central Committee. But now that is all empty words with no actions. The House of Culture has been in a state of disassembly for 2 years. The only leisure place is the club of the fire-fighting equipment association. The club's premises are for emergencies — the dance-floor on the first storey is not very big. There is also a young people's alcohol-free cafe, but that too is out of action. This is the letter.

Unfortunately, (Yuriy Alekseyevich Chernovolenko), chairman of the Torzhok Gorispolkom — how can we put it a little less harshly — declined a direct television interview with a correspondent of Central Television. He preferred to give an explanation in written form. He handed the correspondent his official reply in which he reports the causes of the delay in repairs, names the amount of money spent on the repairs and the percentage of it assimilated.

We got in touch with the Kalinin Oblast office of Gosbank, with Deputy Controller (Natalya Germanovna Golysheva), and it turns out that all the named, more precisely overbooked, figures of the chairman were, to put it mildly, inexact. According to Gosbank, much more money was allocated for the repair than was assimilated in practice.

This lack of coordination itself is already alarming, and is it not that they they do not know the precise figures in the gorispolkom because they have long ago come to accept a snail's pace in this sphere? And it's not only in the ancient city of Torzhok. Let's be straight: we get quite a few letters at television like the one we quoted.

I have in front of me a list of addresses from which such letters have come in the recent past alone. The letters not only came in, but were quoted in television broadcasts. But, unfortunately, we have not received a single official response to a single one of these letters. Why is this? Lack of attention to television broadcasts? Well that would not mean much, one could accept that. It is worse if it is lack of attention to one's own people, to their needs and requests.

After all, a house of culture, a hospital, a club, a kindergarten — these are a matter of policy, social policy which today, as the party requires, must be strong and effective. And probably for some people, including for the comrade from Torzhok, the new 5-year plan should start precisely from that, from a review of opinions of that house of culture, of that hospital, of that kindergarten, of the plenipotentiary projects of social policy, and then probably we'll get away from the need for such diffuse expressions as specific work, constantly improving. Then words will have to accord with deeds.

Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium Personnel Changes

Elections, Retirements

WA071400 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian on 7 December 1985 publishes the texts of three 30-word Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet resolutions on personnel matters. The first, published on page 1, announces the election of Nelli Petrosovna Stepanyan, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the post of secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The resolution is signed by Presidium Chairman G. Voskanyan and Presidium Member A. Topuzyan. The second and third resoultions, which are published on page 3, announce the relieving of O.M. Bagdasaryan and M.M. Bakhchinyan of their duties as deputy chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Water Resources Chairman

WA080830 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian on 8 December 1985 publishes on page 1 the 150-word text of an Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet resolution ratifying personnel changes in the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers. One of these changes involves the designation of Grisha Rubenovich Barikyan as chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Utilization and Conservation of Surface and Underground Water Resources. Barikyan replaces Karapet Melikovich Movsesyan, who retired. The date of the change is given as 4 October 1985. The resolution is signed by G. Voskanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by N. Stepanyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Alma-Ata First Secretary Koychumanov Replaced

NC151340 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT 15 DEC 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, Dec 15 (AFP) — A first secretary in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan has been fired for abuse of power in what is viewed here as the latest in a series of moves by Moscow to develop a tighter grip on the eastern republic.

A. Koychumanov, Communist Party first secretary in the Kazakhstan capital Alma-Ata since March 1983, was fired last Tuesday for "falsification of his official biography, immodesty and abuse of power," according to a local newspaper delivered in Moscow today.

The move is likely to tarnish the image of Kazakhstan's top Communist Party official, First Secretary Dinmukhamed Kunayev, who at 73 is one of the last influential politicians of the Leonid Brezhnev era, Soviet specialists here said.

Mr Koychumanov's dismissal is the latest in a series of shakeups in Kazakhstan.

The prime minister and speaker of parliament in Kazakhstan have also been replaced in the last 18 months, and so have seven of the 19 local communist officials just this year.

To give Moscow a tighter grip on the republic, the second largest in the country and the largest in Soviet Central Asia, former KGB official Zakash Kamalidenov was given a post responsible for party cadres in the Kazakhstan Politburo.

In addition, Mr Koychumanov is replaced by Georgiy Shuliko, the first Russian to take the post in a region dominated by the Kazakh culture.

Central Asian KGB Border Guard Conference Held

LD071222 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1500 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The 26th party conference of the USSR KGB Red Banner Eastern Border District was held in Alma-Ata today [3 January][It examined the following matters: Measures to further improve organizational and ideological work by the primary party organizations by increasing defense at the state border; enhancing combat readiness and military discipline; meeting suitably the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress, the Draft Basic Guidelines for theeconomic and social development in the USSR, and the military's tasks for the forthcoming 5-year plan.

Major General Khudyakov, chief of the district political department, and Colonel Boruchenko, chief of staff of the troops of the Red Banner Eastern Border District of the USSR KGB made speehces, and also a report was heard by Lieutenant Colonel Korolev, the secretary of the district party commission under the political department. The district's troops in close cohesion with the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, unanimously approved and supported the internal and foreign policy of the party and Soviet state and are prepared to fulfill their duties toward their homeland at any moment. Discussion of the pre-congress documents of the party evoked a fresh enthusiasm for political and active work and a desire to raise ever higher vigilance and combat readiness among the border troops. The district's party organizations are faced with the task of applying even more effort to mobilizing soldiers for selfless martial work and improving educational work. Leading units and subdivisions which achieved high results in pre-congress socialist competition were named. Delegates spoke of their valuable experience and of the front-ranking role of Communists, who with their personal example and purposefulness are achieving successes in combat and political training of troops.

Major General Korovin, deputy chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops Political Directorate, spoke at the conference. Participating in the conference were: Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, Makarenko, second secretary of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee; Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSRCouncil of Ministers; Kamalidenov, Lomov, Petkel, chairmen of the Kazakh SSR, Kirghiz SSR and Tajik SSR State Security Committees;and Mendybayev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Obiast Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee; Lieutenant General Suraykin, chief of staff of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District; senior party officials and Komsomol workers of Kazakhstan, as well as Kirghizia and Tajikistan. The conference adopted a decision on work to moblize district Communists for further energetic and enterprising work, to increase the party influence on all aspects of military life, and to meet suitably the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

Chimkent Obkom Elects Besmarev New Secretary
GF091432 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Chimkent Obkom of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum today at which organizational questions were discussed.

(Aliyeva) has been relived from her post as secretary of Chimkent Obkom of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee due to transference to another position.

(?Besmarev), who was the first secretary of the Alma-Ata Raykom Soviet, has been elected as secretary of the Chimkent Obkom of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Uzbek Committee, Party Members Removed
GF091700 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
1300 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The 21st regular plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee was held today. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, read a report on the way the CPSU recommendations for a concerted effort in livestock breeding and for increasing the volume of the livestock breeding products was being realized. The discussion held was addressed by Salykov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Party Committee; (Kadim), chairman of the Kashka Darya Oblast Soviet Executive Committee; Safova, a milk maid working in the Uzebk SSR 50th Anniversary Kolkhoz in Tashkent Oblast; Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex [name and title as heard]; and (Kravchenikov), director of the (Mary) Kolkhoz in Syr-Darya Oblast's Syr-Darya Rayon.

A decision was adopted on the matter discussed. The meeting also discussed the question of organization.

The plenum relieved Osetrov of his responsibilitties as second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau due to his retirement on pension. Comrade (Anichev), who worked as a secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, was appointed as second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Due to his appointment to another post, Aytmuratov was relieved of his duties as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrade Antonov was appointed as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrade Ikramov was appointed as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Due to his appointment to another post and [words indistinct] Umarov was relieved of his responsibilities as candidate member of the Central Committee Bureau. Makhmudova was also relieved of her responsibilities as a candidate member of the Central Committee Bureau due to retiring on pension.

The plenum appointed Abdurakhmanov as chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Department; Alimuradov as chief of the Economic Department; and (Usarov) as chief of the Administrative Organs Department. Timofev was relieved of his post as editor of *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* due to retirement on pension. [Name indistinct] was appointed as editor of *PRAVDA VOSTOKA*. Suleymanov, who worked as an editor of the newspaper (*KISHLOK HAKIKATI*), that is (*SELSKAYA PRAVDA*), was relieved of his post due to his shortcomings in work. Mukhdarov was elected as editor of (*KISHLOK HAKIKATI*), that is (*SELSKAYA PRAVDA*).

Due to their behavior unbefitting their titles as members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and due to their (?unsatisfactory) work, the plenum removed Golovachev and Kazimov from the ranks of the Central Committee and Achilov,

Mamedov, and Marasulov from the ranks of the candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Asatov, Atakulov, (Mikhmanov), Semenov, and (Khivan) and candidate members of the Central Committee Karimov and Khikhmatov were removed from the ranks of the Communist Party for grossly violating the principles and norms of party life and for bribe-taking, (?neglect), and [words indistinct].

Also participating in the work of the plenum were Nikolay Vasilyev, minister of land reclamation and water resources of the USSR; (Nikarabov), section chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and [name indistinct], section chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department. With this, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum concluded its work.

The meeting held by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Auditing Commission removed Bobokulov and Kurbanov from its ranks.

Briefs

Moscow Population Increase — Moscow now has a population of 8.71 million. This was announced by the city council. Last year the number of residents increased by 68,000, mainly by people moving to Moscow. The birth rate has also increased. [Excerpt] [*Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Jan 86 LD*]

Azerbaijan Trade Unions — The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions has held a plenum to discuss the tasks of the trade unions related to increasing the pace of scientific and technical development as derived from the decisions adopted by the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Lidiya Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions, read a report. A discussion was held on the report. Svetlana Kasumova, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum. [Text] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 29 Dec 85 GF*]

Gorbachev Reportedly To Encourage Joint Ventures
LD090035 Hamburg DPA in German 0912 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Hamburg, 8 Jan (DPA) — The Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev plans to encourage Western firms to set up joint ventures in the Hungarian mold. This has been learned by the Institute for Eastern Market Research (Hamburg) from Moscow. The area in which such joint ventures were planned was the engineering industry, machine tool construction in particular. An official resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers was being prepared, the Institute told DPA on Wednesday.

The Institute, which received this information from official party circles, thinks that the reason for this plan is difficulties for the Soviet Union in procuring high technology. Gorbachev, it is said, wants to use the successful Hungarian model — 50 percent participation by Western firms and profit transfer.

Association Director Writes on Bashkir Oil
PM091141 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by B. Sandurskiy, general director of the "Bashneft" Association: "'Bashneft's' Siberian Shop" — first graf is *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* introduction]

[Excerpts] Tyumen-Ufa — At the end of 1984 the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the initiative of Bashkir and Tatar oil workers who pledged to completely service several Siberian oil fields. The first team to arrive in the Central Ob region from Ufa was headed by B. Sandurskiy, then working as deputy general director of "Bashneft" for West Siberia. How has the first working year been for the Bashkir oil workers on Siberian soil?

In January last year we incorporated the "Povkhneft" administration, cut off from Surgut by the impassability of roads through the taiga. And to this day, one can get to Kogalyn, which was recently given city status, only by helicopter (or else by winter road). The administrative and production services of the enterprise, which was in arrears to the state to the tune of over 2 million metric tons of oil in the 11th 5-Year Plan, are located in this administrative center. On the whole, we took on a collective which, year in, year out, has failed to fulfill the state plan.

I speak of this in order to stress the complexity of the situation and not at all to cast aspersions on the Tyumen workers. People here work selflessly, but the facilities at the oil fields are seriously lagging behind. On the site of repair bases there are only signs indicating that shops will appear here at some stage for the underground and capital repair of boreholes — shops that are extremely necessary to the industry's workers today. Systems for maintaining reservoir pressure and automating of oil production facilities, without which a contemporary oil industry is inconceivable, have fallen into a state of neglect. Year in, year out shaft sinkers have also let down the operators.

We began with the association's base enterprises assuming patronage over literally every field in the Kogalym oil region. Henceforth all Bashkir oil workers, even those not working in West Siberian oilfields, bear equal responsibility with Tyumen workers for fulfillment of the state plan for oil production. As time has shown, this collective responsibility for the fate of a matter of state importance has totally justified itself, having opened up broad scope for creative initiative and progressive experiment.

But Bashkir oil workers have plenty of experience in working with boreholes switched over to a forced, mechanized extraction method. The "Bashkir handwriting" is appearing increasingly distinct in our Siberian shop. We assign a specific team of repair workers to a particular collection of boreholes. Their work remuneration is dependent not only on the amount of repair work carried out, but also on the period of uninterrupted work performed by the boreholes to which the team has been assigned. Given such organization, it is simply unprofitablew to badly repair extraction equipment. If one saves an hour through hasty repair work, one will lose far more time in finishing off work and making alterations. And the borehole stands idle. The result is loss in the main, end result — oil production — to which teams' wages are now "bound." These teams strive to succeed not through the number of repairs, but through their quality.

Drilling technicians have made a weighty contribution to increasing oil production in the Siberian oilfields. Having considerably improved their relations with their subcontractors, shaft sinkers from the Birsk and Povkhskoye Drilling Works Administration bored 700,000 metres of rock more last year than the year before. As a result of joint efforts with contract drilling administrations (the Mirnensk and Bavlinsk Drilling Works Administrations), we have commissioned more than 700 new boreholes, which have provided a substantial increase in oil.

And there came a day memorable to all Bashkir Siberians. Since the end of October, the "Povkhneft" fields have begun to yield 40,000 metric tons of hydrocarbon raw materials per day — almost double the amount at the start of the year. We have fulfilled our main pledge primarily because in just 10 months we have been able to increase our extraction capacities by more than 3.5 million metric tons of oil per year.

But the "Bashneft" Siberian shop has still not fully returned its debt to the state, and that is why we are not flattering ourselves with our first successes. All the more so in view of the fact that during the 12th 5-Year Plan the "Bashneft" association must produce more than 132 million metric tons of fuel raw materials in West Siberia. For this purpose approximately 15 million meters of rock will have to be drilled, almost 5,000 new boreholes commissioned, and 5 new oil deposits opened up. In order to cope with such a volume of work, we have formed another oil and gas extraction administration in this region — "Vatyeganneft" — having shifted the Birsk Drilling Works Administration to new oilfields.

I think that with this scale of work done by "Bashneft," the solution to a number of organizational and social problems in Siberia must be speeded up. It is primarily a question of sharply increasing housing construction in Kogalym. At first, the deliver of easily assembled housing complexes and mobile cabins could be of great help to us.

The late delivery of equipment and materials, particularly electric rotary cable pumps, control units and transformers for these units, operating shafts, and pump and compressor pipes, holds back the rate of oil production.

We have no doubt that the Siberian branch and the entire "Bashneft" collective will worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress. We will do everything to work more reliably and efficiently in the new 5-year plan.

East Siberian Power Industry Problems Analyzed

PM080956 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 1, Jan 86 (Signed to Press 26 Dec 85) p 8

[Article by A. Mukoyed, USSR Gosplan plenipotentiary for the East Siberian Economic Region, under the rubric "Discussion of the CPSU Central Committee Drafts": "East Siberia's Fuel and Energy Complex" — first paragraph is a quotation from the Draft Basic Guidelines]

[Text] "Accelerated development is to be ensured for Siberia's economy. Work on boosting the capacities of the fuel and energy base in this region is to be stepped up." (from the Draft Basic Guidelines)

It follows from the Draft Basic Guidelines that during the period through the year 2000 exceptionally great prospects will open up for the accelerated development of productive forces in the East Siberian Economic Region. There is no doubt that fuel and energy resources constitute east Siberia's main natural asset. Petroleum and gas will be added in the near future to the coal and hydroelectric power resources which are already being opened up.

Coal reserves in the Kansk-Achinsk field which can be mined by the cheap open-cut method stand at 140 billion metric tons, out of a total reserve in excess of 600 billion metric tons. They provide the base for the formation of the Kansk-Achinsk territorial production complex, which will include open pits capable of producing 40-60 million metric tons of coal annually. It is envisaged to build several major GRES's, each of 6.4 million kilowatt capacity and capable of producing over 40 billion kilowatt-hours annually, and also enterprises for the thorough and comprehensive processing of coal. The "Nazarovskiy" and "Borodinskiy No 1" open coal pits, the Nazarovo GRES, and a number of other power stations are currently operational in Krasnoyarsk Kray; the Berezovka No 1 GRES and the "Berezovskiy No 1" open coal pit are under construction, and preliminary work has started on the "Borodinskiy No 2" open coal pit.

The further construction of major GES's in the Angara-Yenisey sequence will produce exceptional effect for the country's national economy. The cost of producing one kilowatt-hour of electricity at the operational Bratsk, Ust-Ilimsk, and Krasnoyarsk GES's is 10-15 times lower than the average union indicator.

It is particularly advantageous to use the economic region's cheap electricity and fuel for the production of energy-intensive products from local raw material. Estimates by the USSR Gosplan's council for the study of productive forces indicate the particular efficiency of producing pulp, cardboard, paper, aluminum, viscose fibers, and other energy-intensive products in east Siberia.

We are thus justified in perceiving the accelerated development of the East Siberian Economic Region's fuel and energy complex as a most important element of the program for the national economy's intensification capable of exerting an appreciable influence on the improvement of economic indicators and ensuring positive progress in the development of the country's productive forces.

Over the last few years, however, the development of east Siberia's fuel and energy complex has been unsatisfactory.

The situation is particularly serious at the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex, where matters are not progressing too well with the construction of open coal pits, while the commissioning of the first power unit of the Berezovka No 1 GRES has been postponed for the third time running. In our view, the main reason lies in the fact that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification underestimated the need for priority development of the construction industry base and for the provision of the necessary housing, social, and everyday life conditions for workers.

For 1979-1983 it was planned to create a powerful construction industry base in the western zone of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex (the cities of Chernenko, Nazarovo, and Achinsk) using the resources of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification with the participation of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. This base was to have ensured the uninterrupted construction of GRES's and open coal pits. But only a handful of the 30 planned projects have been constructed, not a single one of them has reached its planned capacity, and the majority of them have not even been designed. The Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex today does not have its own production of good quality materials like sand, ballast, mortar, or asphalt. There are no capacities for the production of ferroconcrete structures for the building of social, cultural, and consumer services projects, and there is a shortage of capacities for large-panel housing construction. Materials and structures are brought in from far away and subject to long delays, the railroad is utilized irrationally, and there are overexpenditures of state funds. The result is a serious lag in the construction of housing, cultural, consumer services, and municipal projects, which is having a negative effect on the shaping of a collective of construction and operational workers and making it difficult to retain cadres. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has simply failed to take resolute measures to eliminate this situation.

Development of the capacities of contracting organizations and construction industry projects of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification at the construction sites of the Gusinoozersk GRES in Buryat ASSR and the Kharanor GRES in Chita Oblast is also unsatisfactory. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry must take measures to reinforce its construction organizations at the "Borodinskiy No 2" open coal pit and (jointly with the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions) at the "Tugnuyskiy" open coal pit.

Anxiety is also caused by the state of affairs in the east Siberian hydroelectric power industry. The June conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress voiced justified criticism of the long time taken to construct the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES. Immediate conclusions must be drawn from the criticism. At present east Siberia is the country's most promising region, where major and highly efficient GES's must be built.

But it is in none other than Krasnoyarsk Kray that the construction of powerful GES's — the Krasnoyarsk and Sayano-Shushenskaya — has become inordinately protracted. The blame for this lies primarily in the unsatisfactory financing of these construction sites at the initial stages of their construction, coupled with underestimation of the establishment of reliable construction industry bases for hydroelectric construction work in the kray.

Now the hydroelectric construction workers are pinning all their hopes on the speediest establishment in the city of Lesosibirsk of a regional base for the construction of a linked sequence of Yenisey GES's. This work is still at the initial embryonic stage, whereas, according to the plan, the builders of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES should have moved a long time ago on to the next hydroelectric construction site.

Exactly the same situation prevails at the Boguchanskaya GES construction site. There it is necessary to accelerate the commissioning of the large-panel housing construction plant and the building of the railroad to the gates of the GES. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification does have the funds to build this railroad as part of the total budget for the GES' construction and, according to a USSR Gosplan decision, must transfer the sum of R1.5 million to the Ministry of Railways in 1986, but it refuses to transfer the funds. The ministry is trying to use these earmarked funds for other purposes and this, of course, is totally impermissible. After all, the prompt completion of work on timber felling and transportation of commercial lumber from the water reservoir zone, as well as the completion of the GES itself, are dependent on the railroad being built. As of 1987, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and several other ministries and departments have to pay their share toward the building of the railroad.

One of the most important questions is the creation of a reliable network of substations and power transmission lines. It is necessary to accelerate the construction of the LEP-1150 Itat-Barnaul power transmission line and embark on the building of the Bratsk-Krasnoyarsk-Itat sections of the LEP-1150 line. Given the developed hydroelectric power industry in the region, any lag in the development of the network will result in a considerable idle waste of water from reservoirs with unutilized installed capacities.

In 1985 the USSR Gosplan examined the most important of the aforementioned problems together with party and soviet organs from the territories comprising the East Siberian Economic Region and interested ministries and departments. Coordinated decisions were adopted, particularly on accelerating the development of the construction industry base at the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex, the regional hydroelectric power construction base on the Yenisey River, and the elaboration of technical feasibility studies for the construction of the LEP-1150 Bratsk-Itat power transmission line. It is important that the ministries and departments include measures for the implementation of these decisions in their 5-year plans.

In the light of all that has been said above, we feel that it would be expedient to amend the text of the Draft Basic Guidelines as applied to east Siberia. Specifically, the proposal concerning the commissioning of the Berezovka No 1 GRES power units and of coal extraction capacities at the "Berezovskiy No 1" open pit should state that "**priority in this work is to be given to the creation of the necessary production, social, and consumer services infrastructure**." Note must also be taken of the need "**to accelerate the construction of the Itat-Barnaul 1,150 kilowatt power transmission line and to make provision for the start of work involving the upgrading of power transmission lines in the Bratsk-Krasnoyarsk-Itat sections**." It would expedient to include in the text a proposal that "**the first stage of the Kharanor GRES is to be commissioned and initial work is to be undertaken at the Udokanskoye copper deposit**."

Cherepovets Blast Furnace Encounters Problems

LD070000 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 6 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast, video report]

[Text] The Cherepovets Metallurgical Combine. At the beginning the Volga came up to it, flowing into the Rybinskoye reservoir. Now, expanding and undergoing reconstruction, the enterprise itself is getting closer and closer to the water. A new foundy pig iron complex is starting from these gantry cranes. An air track starts here, along which pellets — the raw material — will be fed to blast furnace No. 5. This blast furnace, which is called Severyanka here, will become the most powerful one in the country. Every 24 hours — 12,500 metric tons of metal. Unfortunately, references to the blast furnace at this construction site must still be kept in the future tense, although according to the original plans it should have been handed over for use long ago. However, this blast furnace, so necessary for the country, has had to be transferred to this year's plans.

[V.A. Rozov, team leader] We had our problems, we had our difficulties, consisting precisely in the fact that we are building an enterprise that is operational.

[Reporter] Are there complications involved in that alone?

[Rozov] Yes. I consider that the main complications revolve around that. Well, I mean, this is not the first year we have been building this blast furnace — is that not so? Our complications arose from the fact that the blast furnace was being designed, and we were building it. We also had problems with regard to this. Evidently, the chairman of the construction site team leaders' council does not now want to bring back memories of the muddle which went on for months, the interdepartmental lack of coordination, the interruptions in the delivery of equipment, the shortage of manpower. The all-union shock construction site was

an example of how not to work. Now that, as they say, there is nowhere to retreat to, wonders of heroism are emerging on the construction site. At the end of last year the highest productivity in all the experience of constructing metallurgical enterprises as achieved. And now the period which the collective has nominated for itself seems to be realistic: to make the blast furnace trials coincide with the opening day of the congress; to obtain the first pig iron in the first quarter.

[Rozov] Yes, our collectives are aiming for that. At present there is a complete conviction that the blast furnace will be handed over for use in the first quarter, at our enterprise.

[Reporter] An imbalance has emerged at the combine between the smelting of pig iron and steel. In recent years the oxygen converter and the machines for uninterrupted blank casting have been loaded to only two-thirds of their capacity. Each year, up to 4 million metric tons of processed metal is brought to Cherepovets for its rolling mills. This affects production costs, overloading the railways. So it is understandable why the collective of the whole combine is longing for the fifth blast furnace.

Moldavian Socialist Pledges for 1986 Reported

PM081514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 86
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Relay of Growth. Moldavian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1986"]

[Excerpt] On the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the intensification of production, and the improvement of management, national income is to be increased by 5.5 percent. Its material-intensiveness is to be reduced by 1 percent and its energy-intensiveness by 2 percent. At least 70 percent of increased needs for fuel, energy, and materials are to be met from savings. Resource-saving and waste-free technologies are to be introduced widely, and secondary raw materials are to be more fully utilized. The cost of production, works, and services is to be reduced by R40 million over and above the planned figure. The introduction of rationalization proposals and inventions is to produce savings of R83 million.

In industry the annual plan is to be fulfilled ahead of schedule and additional output worth R50 million is to be produced, including output worth R8 million for agro-industrial complex enterprises. Labor productivity is to increase by 5.3 percent instead of the planned 4.8 percent. Some 36 sections, shops, and production units are to be comprehensively mechanized and automated, and 160 robots and 106 mechanized and automated flow lines are to be installed. The manufacture of 155 new types of products is to be started. At least 53 percent of output subject to certification is to qualify for the state Seal of Quality; the steady work of enterprises and the fulfillment of output deliveries in accordance with concluded contracts are to be ensured. An increased return on capital is to be achieved.

In fulfillment of the Food Program, the average annual level of agricultural output during the 11th 5-Year Plan is to be exceeded by R500 million. Increased crop yields are to be ensured on the basis of widespread land reclamation, the introduction of intensive technologies, and improved organization of labor, and the following minimum yields per hectare are to be obtained: 38 quintals of grain crops, 315 quintals of sugar beet, 185 quintals of vegetables, and 103 quintals of fruit. The milk yield per cow is to reach 3,500 kg. Planned volumes of production and sales to the state are to be exceeded by the following quantities: 603,000 metric tons of grain, 197,000 metric tons of sunflower, 2.73 million metric tons of sugar beet, 1.25 million metric tons of vegetables, 1,045,000 metric tons of fruit, 1,015,000 metric tons of milk, 339,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, and 670 million eggs. Deliveries to all-union stocks are to include 713,000 metric tons of fruit and vegetable produce and fresh grapes, 78,000 metric tons of meat, and 100,000 metric tons of milk.

Cosmonauts' Training Chief on Space Progams

LD100055 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 9 TASS — The Soviet Union is ready to cooperate in peaceful exploration of outer space with all the states, interested in such cooperation, journalists have been told by Vladimir Shatalov, head of the cosmonauts training programme.

Two Soviet stations, fitted out with instruments of nine countries, in March this year will get down to detailed exploration of the Hally Comet in accordance with the international "Vega" project, recalled General Shatalov. In accordance with the "Phoebus" project, which has the aim to study the Mars and its natural satellites, in 1988 two Soviet stations will be blasted off from Baykonur and will approach the planet early in 1989. The scientific composition of the participants in the "Phoebus" project, as compared [to] "Vega", has become even more representative, with Sweden and also some scientific organizations of other states, members of the European Space Agency, joining them.

The USSR is broadening the space cooperation framework also in the area of manned cosmonautics, said Vladimir Shatalov. Two Syrian pilots — Mohammad Fariz and Munir Habib started preparations in the Zvezdnyy Gorodok, not far from Moscow, for a Soviet-Syrian space flight. A programme of joint scientific explorations is being prepared. Negotiations are planned on participation of French cosmonauts in longer space flights aboard Soviet spaceships and orbital stations.

One of the most complex flights in the practice of Soviet cosmonautics took place last year, said Vladimir Shatalov. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, who were put into orbit in May, had to make an operation of linking up with the orbital Salyut-7 station, which kept silent because of disorders in the course of the automatic flight, to assess the state of its systems and carry out repair work. The cosmonauts brilliantly coped with those tasks. They successfully combined scientific explorations with completion of repair work. In june the Salyut-7 crew participated in a major international experiment "Kursk-85". Specialists of seven socialist Intercosmos member-countries tested new methods of forecasting crop yield.

Vladimir Shatalov said that tests within the orbital complex of a heavy Cosmos-1686 satellite ship were major technical operations. For its proportions and weight that spaceship can be compared with a station. Specialised modules of different purpose could probably be created in a not far off future on the basis of such vehicles.

The artificial earth satellite Prognoz-10, equipped with Soviet and Czechoslovak instruments, was launched in April to study interplanetary shock waves.

Solar Energy Power Station in Space Planned

OW080135 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] According to noted Soviet astronautic expert (Mulagov), a large solar energy power station will be built in space at the beginning of the next century. It will use laser beams to transmit electric power to earth.

At that time, there will be pharmaceutical laboratories in orbit producing special medicines which contain absolutely no mutation-inducing component. Metallurgical plants in orbit will turn out alloys with special properties that cannot be produced under conditions on earth. Experiments performed on Salyut have proved the possibility of such prospects.

Soviet Antarctic Research Team Begins Work

PM081430 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[*SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*-TASS report: "Geologists in the Antarctic"]

[Text] Leningrad — The Soviet flag has been raised on the white shelves of the coastal glaciers of the Antarctic's Weddell Sea — the southernmost and coldest sea on the sixth continent. Overcoming the labyrinths among the icebergs, the diesel electric ship *Kapitan Gotskiy* approached the edge of the Filchner Ice Shelf and landed a scientific party comprising the 31st Soviet Antarctic expedition. The geologists, geophysicists, and geodesists reactivated the snow-covered "Druzhnaya" seasonal scientific city and embarked on research work. Over 2 months the participants in the expedition, which is equipped with aircraft, helicopters, and snowmobiles, are to investigate vast tracts of unknown territory. The comprehensive research includes aeromagnetic photography, seismic probes of the seabed, drilling in the ice shelf, and geological survey trips to distant mountain systems.

CSA Official Urges Centralized Computing

PM071410 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian on 24 December in its First Edition publishes on page 1, under the "Specialist's Opinion" rubric and the headline "Collective Computer," a 1,200-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences N. Yegorov, deputy chief of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration. Yegorov argues that the distribution of computer equipment among departments leads to "small-scale, low-power, and ineffective computer centers." He complains that the lack of software leads to many centers spending "up to 40 percent of their time preparing tasks and only 60 percent resolving them." Computer downtime, he writes, accounts for 14-15 percent of total work time and automated planning systems are "being developed particularly poorly." As a remedy he advocates the "resolute collectivization of computer equipment" and states that territorial centers with various subscribers would save R3-4 million a year each. Yegorov writes that the creation of a network of territorial computer complexes would "ensure a unified scientific and technical policy in computerizing the national economy and improve the efficiency of the utilization of computer equipment." And yet, he claims, many organizations, from ministries to local soviets, still want to "organize their own computer centers." He concludes that the party's Basic Guidelines should advocate the creation mainly of "territorial computer centers."

Academician Says Man at 'Point of No Return'

LD080038 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 7 Jan 86

["'GEA' System and Problem of 'Point of No Return'" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 7 TASS — "The man is now in a position of Gulliver in a cut glass shop of Lilliputians. One awkward movement and it will disintegrate into a heap of broken glass". Such is the opinion of Soviet Academician Nikita Moiseyev, prominent specialist in the sphere of general mechanics and applied mathematics.

The scientist has arrived at that conclusion due to experiments for mathematical modelling of the earth's biosphere on the "GEA" unit. The unit created at the computing centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences makes it possible to get precise information as to how the earth will react to some or other impacts on the environment.

By means of the "GEA" system it has been possible to create a model of nuclear war and to assess all its global consequences, the academician writes in *NAUKA I ZHIZN* journal. There is only one conclusion that humanity has reached a point of no return and must not go beyond it in any circumstances. The experiment with the "GEA" system has become the extention of the work conducted by scientists of a number of countries.

The work of Soviet scientists means a complex of models of the circulation of the atmosphere and the world ocean. Academician Moiseyev emphasizes that cardinal disruption of the earth's biosphere, "nuclear night" and "nuclear winter" cannot be avoided in the event of nuclear war. "One must face the truth and accept reality as it is. And what is the main thing, one must avoid illusions and must not think that everything will settle and will not affect humanity", Academician Moiseyev writes. "Only the truth, the clear realization of the impending danger gives humanity strength, helps find a way out of critical situations and muster the energy to take the way out".

Buryat ASSR TV Reception Expanded, Improved

PM081247 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Jan 86 p 4

[A. Bykov report: "Television Screens"]

[Text] Ulan-Ude — The number of viewers of all-union television's second channel has increased sixfold in the villages of the Buryat ASSR. Retransmitters recently commissioned in the densely populated Lake Baykal region and Kabanskiy, Zaigrayevskiy, Yeravninskiy, and Khorinskiy Rayons have made it possible to considerably expand the channel's reception area.

The creation of such a network was not envisaged when the main radio relay line was built providing the Buryat section of the Baykal-Amur railroad with all its communications channels. The installation of extra equipment was undertaken on the initiative of rural and rayon soviet deputies in response to the many instructions from the electors.

Soviet Journal Interviews French Cosmonaut

LD080050 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 7 TASS — It is thanks to cooperation between French and Soviet specialists that France has been able to work out fairly soon the technical criteria that will be applied to the projected spaceship "Hermes," French cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien said in an interview with the Soviet magazine *OGONYOK*.

He said there have taken place preliminary discussions with Soviet specialists and spacemen concerning the possible flight by the French "Hermes" to a Soviet orbiting station for a subsequent link-up. Both the French side and the Soviet side showed interest in the project, said Chretien who flew a joint space mission with Soviet cosmonauts in 1982 aboard the "Soyuz T-6"spaceship and the orbital station "Salyut-7."

He said: "Participation by our cosmonaut in a forthcoming prolonged mission aboard the Soviet "Salyut" orbital station will be extremely important to preparing the future flight by the French spaceship "Hermes." This experiment will certainly mark a long stride forward for France.

The French cosmonaut said further: "Long flights by Soviet crews are the most complex and action-packed space expeditions from the standpoint of the technical and physical preparation of the people to carry out these missions and of the jobs to be performed in their course."

"French cosmonauts," he said, "will be given a possibility to undergo training in the USSR under a program of increased complexity, which will be different from the training program required where short missions are involved."

"People in all countries now want international relations to be improved," Chretien said. "I think it important that decisions taken by the governments be in line with this popular will."

"This is why weapons deployments in outer space would undoubtedly pose a great danger. It would be better not to put weapons there at all than to first orbit them and then to negotiate their limitation and reduction. Considering the peoples' wish for peace, I hope that no armadas of military spacecraft will emerge in outer space and that those making the decisions will be able to achieve mutual understanding."

Briefs

Uzbek Television Relay — A new television relay station receiving and transmitting programs of central, Uzbek, and Turkmen television, was handed over today by builders in the virgin massif of the (?Turpa-Kala) on the right bank of the Amu-Darya. Over the past 5-year plan period television has come to villages in the Karshi, Dzhizak, and Surkhan-Sharabad steppes. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Jan 85 LD*]